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LIBEL REFUTED:

A

REPLY

TO

GREENE'S PAMPHLET,

BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY

AND

FEMALE COLLEGE,

KENTS HILL.

LEWISTON:

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, LISBON STREET.

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Willard S. Allen

August 3, 1908

WILLARD S. ALLEN

AT

WASHINGTON

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INTRODUCTION.

In October, 1866, the remains of Miss M. Louise Greene were found in a piece of woodland in Auburn, Me.

She had left Kents Hill on the 23d of May, where she had been a student in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary from March, 1861.

Sympathy for the afflicted friends of the deceased, the manner of her leaving Kents Hill, and preceding occurrences, naturally created considerable excitement, which was increased by the circulation of many erroneous and unfounded stories and reports against the teachers and others connected with that Seminary.

The Trustees have twice sought to have a fair and thorough investigation, in the presence and with the concurrence of Mr. Greene, for the purpose of determining, in a satisfactory manner, whether the teachers or any other persons are culpable.

But he has declined all such proposals; and has chosen to appear before the public with his version of the affair, in a pamphlet of one hundred and sixty-two pages, recently published, entitled, "*The Crown Won but not Worn.*"

On the second page, Mr. Greene says it is his object "to circulate this pamphlet as extensively as possible"; and he has been pressing its sale in every direction.

The charges of prejudice, neglect, misconduct and gross cruelty, with which the pamphlet abounds, are calculated to do the greatest injustice to the Institution and all connected with its management, and to the denomination by whose liberality it has been chiefly sustained.

These charges are so presented, and so interwoven with garbled extracts from anonymous letters, asseverations of Mr. Greene and his family, and alleged quotations from the diary of the deceased, that the pamphlet is suited to mislead the casual reader, and to create a prejudice cruel and unjust against the persons assailed.

The Trustees, therefore, have deemed it their duty, as public servants entrusted with the care of this Institution, to present a plain and full statement of the facts; and to vindicate the Seminary and its officers from undeserved censure. And they have appointed the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees, to take such measures, as might seem just and proper, to defend the Seminary against these persistent assaults.

We have endeavored to present the case fairly and truthfully in the following pages, to which we invite the attention of the public.

We have carefully avoided any statements injurious to the reputation of the deceased, excepting what strict justice to the living required. And we regret that the extraordinary course of Mr. Greene has imposed the painful necessity of presenting any facts unfavorable to her character.

ANSON P. MORRILL,
DANIEL B. RANDALL,
STEPHEN ALLEN.

GREENE'S PAMPHLET.

Mr. Greene charges, among other things, that one of the printed rules of the Seminary, which required that all articles of clothing put in the wash should be plainly marked with the owner's name, was not adhered to; "that many articles sent to the wash by teachers, students and even help, were unmarked"; "that for students to take articles from the unmarked pile, not their own, when their own were missing, was not only practised, but allowed, if not advised, by those having charge of that department"; that the articles found in his daughter's room, "of which she had any knowledge, and which were not hers, were there by necessity, and not by theft, her own being gone"; that Miss Case and others claimed as their own and took from his daughter's room some unmarked articles, "when the chances were equal that they were Louise's." He states that a very large number of articles were lost by Louise, and insinuates, if he does not directly assert, that some of them were stolen or wrongfully detained by teachers or others employed at the Seminary.

He says that the skeleton key, which it appears she had had for some years at Kents Hill, and with which she could unlock all the students' rooms, was given to her, "and kept as a kind of keepsake; and that while having the key was charged against her as a crime, no attempt has ever been made to prove that she ever used it wrongfully."

As to the five dollars, taken by Louise, he alleges that "she did not equivocate nor deny it, but confessed and restored it without hesitation, when no evidence or proof was attempted to be brought against her"; that she was treated with great harshness, and "accused, tried, condemned and virtually expelled," in a most reprehensible manner.

He claims that this cruel treatment was the result of prejudice and hatred, because she would not adopt the religious opinions of her teachers.

He asserts that his daughter "left Kents Hill in the morning in a state of extreme mental excitement, in her soiled everyday apparel, after divesting herself of her jewelry, and taking nothing but her reticule with her; that it was known to Dr. Torsey that she had so left, in the forenoon, and concern and fears were expressed to him that she would destroy herself before night; yet no means were taken to watch, follow, or protect her, until her sister, at six o'clock in the afternoon, was sent home, a distance of twenty-five miles in a direction opposite to that Louise had taken, to give him information, where she did not arrive till twelve o'clock that night."

Many other charges are scattered through the pamphlet, some of which will be noticed hereafter.

In attempting to sustain his charges, Mr. Greene introduces, what he says, are extracts from letters he has received, without giving the names of the writers, statements he says he has heard from persons not named, and extracts alleged to have been taken from the diary of his daughter.

He has endeavored to create the belief that the teachers of the Seminary should be held accountable for the death of his daughter; and that the Institution and those connected with it instead of being sustained, should be execrated by the public.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

When the remains of Miss Greene had been found, Mr. S. R. Bearce of Lewiston, one of the Trustees, took prompt measures to have an inquest held. He sent for Mr. Torsey and Mr. Daggett, and as Mr. Hamlin, the coroner, was in Bethel, he also sent notice by telegraph to him; but Mr. Greene left with the remains of his daughter before the coroner arrived.

At the Methodist Conference in Bath, in May, 1867, a number of the Trustees being in town, an informal meeting was held; and a committee was appointed to investigate the case at the annual meeting to be held about four weeks afterwards.

Mr. Greene was notified of this arrangement by the Secretary, and also by Anson P. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee; and he was requested to meet the Committee and present any grievances he might have.

This plan was adopted by the Trustees, to allow Mr. Greene an opportunity to prepare for the investigation, and with the belief that an able and judicious committee could investigate the case conveniently and thoroughly, and without interrupting the regular business of the annual meeting. But as the proposal was declined by Mr. Greene, on the ground that the "Committee was appointed by the Trustees from their own members," the plan was abandoned.

Copy from Record of Trustees' Annual Meeting, June 5, 1867.

"In accordance with a request of Dr. Torsey, it was voted, to make a thorough investigation of the administration of the Faculty in the case of Miss M. Louise Greene, now deceased (Mr. Torsey and Mr. Robinson being both excused from acting

in this investigation at their own request, and A. P. Morrill appointed chairman, and J. J. Perry, secretary).

To this end, witnesses were examined at length, after which the subject was quite fully discussed by different gentlemen of the Board. Rev. S. Allen then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a full discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas certain reports have been published and industriously circulated, during the past year, in which the administration of the School and particularly the conduct of the Rev. H. P. Torsey, the President, in the case of the late Miss M. Louise Greene, has been severely censured, although no complaints have been made to the Trustees, by the parties professing to have been aggrieved; and, *whereas* such reports are damaging in their tendency, and are calculated to mislead the public mind; therefore,

Resolved, first, That, after a careful and patient hearing of the facts in the case, the Trustees find no ground for censure against H. P. Torsey or any other person concerned in the management of the Institution, in the case of the late Miss M. Louise Greene; that so far from having been "expelled," Miss Greene left the Institution of her own accord, without the knowledge of the teachers, and before the Faculty had taken action in her case; and that in the judgment of the Trustees, the course pursued in this sad case, was extremely lenient and kind.

Resolved, second, That the Trustees still have undiminished confidence in the ability and kindly disposition of Rev. H. P. Torsey, in the discharge of the difficult and responsible duties of the station he has filled for twenty-three years with success unsurpassed by that of any other teacher within our knowledge.

Resolved, third, That the M. W. Seminary and Female College was never more deserving of the confidence of the public, than at the present time; and that the continued prosperity of the school, notwithstanding the damaging reports above referred to, is a gratifying popular endorsement of the administration of the Institution.

Attest, JOHN J. PERRY, *Secretary pro tem.*"

At this meeting of the Trustees, a man by the name of Knight, an entire stranger to all present, came in, *without invitation*, and took a seat in the room.

In answer to inquiries, he stated that he *was not there in behalf of Mr. Greene*; that he had been a teacher in Oxford county, and having learned that the case of Miss Greene was to be investigated, and supposing that the meeting of the Trustees would be open to the public, he had come to hear the investigation.

He was informed that this was the annual meeting of the Trustees, and that their regular business must first be attended to; that it was not certain that the case of Miss Greene would be taken up. After considerable conversation, Mr. Knight retired, and the Trustees proceeded to their regular business.

During the session, Mr. Torsey informed the Trustees that he desired them to investigate his administration, in the case of Miss Greene; accordingly, an evening session was agreed upon for this purpose; and Mr. Knight, who was still in the neighborhood, was invited to be present. He accordingly came in, and remained till the close of the investigation, at a late hour in the night.

He was then requested by the chairman, to ask the witnesses any questions he might wish, and to make any remarks he might see fit. He replied that he had no question to ask, and he could not see but the investigation had been conducted fairly and honorably; and that no blame could be attached to the teachers, so far as he could judge, or words to this effect.

From the notices of this Trustees' meeting, by Mr. Greene in his book (page 135), it is evident that this Mr. Knight was sent by Mr. Greene, to act as a spy upon the proceedings of the Trustees; and it has been lately ascertained, that Mr. Greene employed him *to prevent Miss Mira I. Reed from testifying before the meeting of the Trustees.*

And yet Mr. Greene repeatedly charges Mr. Torsey with employing "pimps and spies"!

On the 14th of November, 1867, a meeting of the Trustees was held at Lewiston, at which a resolution was adopted, that will be found in the following letter from Mr. Deering:

Letter from Mr. Deering to Mr. Greene.

PORTLAND, NOV. 15, 1867.

HON. JONAS GREENE—*Dear Sir*: At a meeting of the Trustees

of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, holden yesterday at Lewiston, a Resolve was passed, a copy of which I subjoin.

The resolution was prefaced by a preamble referring to certain reports, now and heretofore circulated, in regard to the unfortunate and painful circumstances attending the death of your daughter, Miss M. Louise Greene; and in reference to the book recently issued by you purporting to be a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with the sad affair.

It is believed by the Trustees that your book is not fair and impartial, and that your inferences and insinuations are unjust and malicious. I quote from the preamble,—“And we deem it but justice to Mr. Greene and to ourselves that an opportunity should be afforded Mr. Greene to prove his statements to be true, or if untrue, to correct and retract such statements, and if any parties have been blameworthy, that censure should rest where it belongs.”

The Trustees desire the case shall have a full and impartial investigation by competent and disinterested men. They have, therefore, determined to ask you to consent that the whole case be submitted to, and investigated by competent men, with a view to having their report placed before the public. To preclude the possibility of an improper selection, they propose that either Judges Davis, Shepley or Barrows or some other man like these, of eminent standing, to be agreed upon by the parties, shall be asked to appoint three suitable men, before whom both parties may appear with witnesses, counsel and testimony.

The fairness and justice of this course will be, I trust, apparent to you, and I shall feel obliged, if you will inform me, without delay, by letter, if you will or will not accede to the proposition.

If you signify your acceptance, the details in regard to the reference can be arranged hereafter, and should be as soon as practicable.

I am, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM DEERING.

Resolved, That Wm. Deering of Portland be authorized to present to Mr. Greene the following proposition, viz., that Hons. Woodbury Davis, E. Shepley W. G. Barrows or such other disinterested person as may be agreed upon, be requested

to nominate a reference, consisting of disinterested and honorable legal gentlemen, to whom the whole matter, together with all the testimony and facts in the case may be referred, and whose decision in the case shall be final; and whose opinion, together with the testimony, shall be laid before the community in such a manner as said reference may determine.

[All of the following affidavits were duly signed and sworn to. In copying, we have omitted signatures and certificates of Magistrates, for brevity.]

Affidavit of Rev. H. P. Torsey.

The earliest misconduct which I find charged against me in Mr. Greene's pamphlet, is my refusal in the fall of 1864, to permit his daughter to go to Mr. Chapman's.

At that time, Miss Greene met me on the Seminary grounds, and desired permission to leave the Hill, and spend the night and the next day with Mary Chapman. I asked her if she had a permit from her father. She said she had not. I reminded her of the rule requiring such permission, explained its necessity, and assured her that the denial I was obliged to give, was given with reluctance; but that I had neither the right nor the power to disregard the rule, or *make* her case an exception: but that cases must be exceptional in *themselves*. I have never varied from this rule knowingly. In the most friendly manner, I urged her not to ask me to do an unfair or unjust act.

A short time afterward, she met me on the street, and again importuned me. I again assured her of my desire to gratify herself and friend; and repeated my reasons for declining. Later in the evening, after I had retired, suffering severely from neuralgic pains in my eyes and head, she came with Miss Chapman to my house, and for the third time pressed her request. I replied as before; when she in sharp tones replied, as I understood her, "I must say, you are unjust." I told her I was not accustomed to such language from students. She asked pardon, but in a tone that seemed insincere and insulting. I then requested her to leave, telling her she could not expect further favors in *that direction*. This refusal of favors (as I afterwards explained to her) referred exclusively to her going to Mr. Chapman's; and was made not on account of any difficulty between Mr. Chapman and myself, for we were on the

most friendly terms, but because she had been there three times without permission, once after having been refused by Prof. Robinson, and had insultingly censured me for a reluctant refusal to go a fourth time, contrary to our established rules and usages.

Another complaint made against me in the pamphlet, relates to an interview with Miss Greene in the room of Miss Robinson, one of our teachers, in April, 1865.

Miss Robinson asked me to talk with Miss Greene concerning her influence, which appeared prejudicial to good order; and her apparent hostility to the rules of the school. Miss Robinson said that *she* had conversed with her on the subject, and thought a friendly talk by me would do her good. In the interview that followed, I made no complaint of any violation of rules; but expressed an apprehension that she was not exerting so favorable an influence as would be desirable. I assured her of the friendly feelings of the teachers, and besought her to abandon the course she had pursued. She at first denied that her influence had been bad, or her spirit unfriendly to our discipline; and asked what evidence I had. I cited instances that had been named to me; and remarked that it must be true, to some extent, or so many different persons would not have received the same impression. On directly appealing to her if it was not so, she admitted it, and asked what could be done. I advised her to determine to conform to the rules, and to do it from the heart, or her good purposes would fail. In this remark, I had no reference to her religious opinions, nor was there anything said upon that subject. I spoke of the few rules we had, and of the importance of a hearty co-operation of the students with the teachers, in having them adhered to. In this, I pledged the teachers' aid and sympathy. At the close of our interview, she said she should feel differently and would change her course.

The statements in Mr. Greene's pamphlet, concerning his daughter's leaving Kents Hill, are grossly false, so far as I am concerned, or have any knowledge.

The Monday evening before Louise left, Miss Case called on me and informed me that Miss Greene had been taking articles of clothing not belonging to her, and that Mrs. Daggett and herself were investigating the matter. I requested her to do it

quietly, and to say nothing to any one about the matter. I had also learned that Miss Greene had taken some money.

On Wednesday morning, at the request of the Faculty, I called to converse with her; having no authority or desire to expel her from the school. No one knew of the interview except the Faculty. Miss Case, at my request, called her into the College parlor.

Miss Greene informed me what she had done; spoke of having taken clothing before; said something about intending to return it at the close of the term. As to the money she said "a devil tempted her to take it." On being asked what she intended to do under these circumstances so afflicting to her and to us, she replied: "It is known or will be; and I cannot remain here, but shall leave the school." I told her the teachers had said nothing of the matter to others, and that they would not speak of it, and had expressed no feeling but of pity and sorrow; that I did not know whether any of the students knew it, but it would be difficult to have it kept a secret where so many parties were concerned; that if she left then, it must be of her own choice. She expressed a desire to go to her uncle's at Lewiston, and write her father to meet her there, as she would not then risk the refusal of a reception by her parents. I told her that parental love was stronger than pride or passion, and they *would* receive her. After further conversation, she seemed convinced, and promised to go to her parents.

Had she not determined to leave, the case would have been presented to the Faculty, for final settlement. In the investigation and settlement, her parents would have been allowed to take part, whether she remained or returned with them; or as I told her, she could present statements and explanations in writing, to the teachers, trustees or school.

After she determined to go home, I asked her which way she was accustomed to go. She named the usual way, but said she sometimes went by way of Lewiston. To avoid her attracting attention, and from regard to her feelings, I proposed to procure a conveyance for her; and to speak to her sister to go with her, and to explain matters to her parents. She said she would go to her sister's room and make arrangements with her. She thought she had better leave that day. I then suggested, it would be well to start soon after dinner.

After twelve o'clock, I was told that she had left for Lewiston. I supposed she had gone to her uncle's, or had concluded to go home that way. Later in the day, on learning she had gone in her every-day clothing, I feared she might not stop at Lewiston; but had no suspicion she would commit suicide. I had not then heard that she had ever attempted it before.

I then determined to send some one to Lewiston to look after her and prevent her going further, if she had not already done so; and I spoke to Mr. Benjamin Harriman to go with his team. But after consulting with others, I concluded to ascertain first, by the return train, whether she had stopped at Lewiston. On learning she had stopped there, I sent a student, Mr. Chandler, with her sister, to her father's at Peru; telling her sister to explain all to her father, and Mr. Chandler to communicate to him my fears, and to advise him to be at Lewiston before any morning train should leave. I also wrote a brief note to Mr. Greene, assuring him of my deep sympathy in this affliction.

In my interview with Miss Greene, I made no comments on the character or magnitude of her offense, nor did I censure her, in word or tone. She spoke of having drifted away from former principles; and I urged her to commit herself and her case to the Saviour, and not to allow this to ruin her future. I did not tell her that she could or could not graduate; that was a question for the Faculty to decide; nor that she would or would not receive her diploma. The diplomas were at the disposal of the Trustees, whose action I could not control or predict. But when trying to encourage her, I told her I would be her friend, and do all I consistently could for her.

She exhibited no signs of insanity. She seemed calm at first; but when speaking of her reception at home, was much affected. She asked me if her going home would be expulsion. I replied, certainly not. The Faculty had taken no action in the case, except to advise me to converse with her.

Many quotations, attributed to me in the pamphlet, are false, or are so made up of fragments of different sentences, or of sentences out of their proper connection, as to convey false impressions.

I have never said Miss Greene's character was irreproachable. I did not represent her as saying, "If she could not grad-

uate there was no future for her." Nor, "I want this kept from the school, and stay and graduate." Nor did I say, "If she went to Lewiston she must make arrangements with Chestina, about going." "It would not have been best for her to have gone on the stage," etc., was an expression of Louise's views and feelings, not of mine. That I "told her that the school knew it," is false.

Speaking of a letter Miss Reed received from Mr. Greene, about the time of our last annual Trustee meeting, Mr. G. says: "Mr. Torsey could watch and know that this lady student had received a letter from me, and was so impertinent as to go to this student, who was to graduate the next day, and just then would feel great hesitancy to deny his request and ask her for that letter, which he took immediately and read before this committee, as I am informed."

I had no intimation that Miss Reed had such a letter, till she brought it or sent it to me, informing me she supposed Mr. Greene wished me to see it; and as its contents had reference to his not appearing before the committee, with the consent of Miss Reed, I read it to them.*

I am charged in many places in the pamphlet with being habitually cruel and tyrannical as a teacher. In connection with other teachers, I have had the care of about seven thousand students at Kents Hill; and I cheerfully leave my reputation, in this respect, in their keeping. I send to the committee, with this, a few of the letters I have received on account of the assaults in that pamphlet.

I am also charged with narrow, sectarian views in religious matters; and with treating very unfairly and unjustly all who will not agree with me. I have been openly and avowedly a Methodist, and am heartily attached to that denomination; but I have never favored a student because he was a Methodist, nor neglected nor slighted one because he was not.

Of the students and others that have been employed by me as assistant-teachers, three were Baptists, two were Episcopalian, five Congregationalists, seven Universalists, two Free Will Baptists, nineteen Methodists, and the religious sentiments of the remaining twenty, were unknown to me.

*The above statement is fully confirmed by a letter from Miss Reed in our hands.—COMMITTEE.

About one-half of the religious students have been Methodists in sentiment.

As a specimen of the spirit with which Mr. and Mrs. Greene have pursued me, I send to the Committee, with this, letters from Mrs. Greene to me, which I submit to their disposal.

Affidavit of F. A. Robinson, J. L. Morse, D. G. Harriman and Miss Phronie B. Robinson.

[The first three were Professors and the last a teacher in the Seminary in 1866 and previously.]

Near the close of the Spring term, 1866, and a few days after Miss Greene left, a meeting of the Faculty was called at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Greene, and was held at Mr. Torsey's, and continued from about eight in the morning, till noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene appeared greatly excited, and used violent and abusive language, towards Mr. Torsey and other members of the Faculty. They condemned us all, in the severest terms; and repeatedly said that we had disgraced and destroyed, and were the murderers of their child. In reply to their criminations and misrepresentations, neither Mr. Torsey nor any other teacher uttered a harsh or unkind word. Our only feelings were those of pity for the daughter, whose fate was then unknown; and sympathy for her parents.

The assertions in Mr. Greene's pamphlet, that Mr. Torsey "stamped upon the floor, thus trying to stop us and stamp us down in that way"; that "Torsey virtually admitted that he was prejudiced against Louise"; and that "he admitted that it would disgrace his wife to take her (Louise) in, a few hours," are *utterly untrue and unfounded*; and many other statements concerning that meeting, by exaggeration and misrepresentation are virtually false.

In another place he says, that we (the Faculty) "have never offered to assist in the search for Louise." This is also untrue; for near the close of that meeting, Mr. Torsey said to them,— "What avails all this crimination? The object *now* should be the finding of Louise. How can we aid you in this matter? We are ready to do anything in our power to assist you."

The charges made by Mr. Greene, in other places in his pamphlet, that large sums of money had been stolen from various parties, and that we kept these matters covered up, are *grossly false*.

In all cases of discipline that have come before us, Mr. Torsey has always exhibited a spirit of great kindness and forbearance; and the oft-repeated charges against him, of cruelty and prejudice toward Louise, are unjust and untrue.

At the Faculty meeting held the evening before she left, no other action was taken than to request Mr. Torsey to converse with her upon the subject.

Affidavit of Miss Frances S. Case.

[Preceptress.]

My suspicions in regard to Miss Greene, were first excited by the following circumstance: Miss Church told me that five dollars had been taken from her room; and that she was satisfied it was done by Miss Greene.

Two or three days afterwards, Mrs. Daggett told me that several articles of clothing, which were known to belong to other parties, had come into the wash in Miss Greene's bundle, with her own name on some of them. The servants knew this before, and had reported it.

An interview was had with her in my room; Mr. and Mrs. Daggett being present. Upon being questioned, she confessed she took the five dollars from Miss Church's room; also, that she had clothing that did not belong to her. I think she said she took the clothing from necessity; as all hers had been lost, and intended to restore it at the close of the term, or something to that effect. Mrs. Daggett and I then went to her room, with her consent. She opened her drawers and the first garment I noticed, I immediately recognized as one I had made for myself; and she said it did not belong to her. Several other articles were found; but I do not now remember to whom they belonged. The "box," referred to, she unlocked herself. When I discovered its character, I at once turned away, saying, you should have told me.

I said nothing harsh or unkind. I could not refrain from weeping. I communicated the facts to her sister Chestina; but did not make them known to any other student; and had no conversation with any other student, on the subject, until I talked with her classmates, the next day. The servants had discovered the missing garments in her bundle; and reported the fact. The money was returned to Miss Church. Hence

reports were in circulation *before* the Faculty meeting, which was held in the evening. I was present at the meeting. No decision was made in regard to Miss Greene. Mr. Torsey, particularly, seemed much affected, and advised very lenient measures.

I did not advise Mary Chapman not to remain with her that night, and did not know that she did not intend to remain with her.

I had a conversation with her class (already referred to) the next morning. They had heard the reports and were greatly excited. I had a conversation with Mr. Greene. He asked how Louise was regarded among the students. My answer was to the effect, that she was quite popular. He did not ask *my* opinion of her; and I did not give it. *I know I did not use the term irreproachable, in relation to her character. I asked Mr. Greene if he censured us for searching her room. He said he did not; that it was our duty.*

Miss Greene told me that she had had a skeleton key; but for how many terms, I do not remember. She did not say that she had used it improperly; but Miss Church told me that her door was locked, when the money was taken from her room.

At the Faculty meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Greene were present. *Mr. Torsey did not, to my knowledge, stamp his foot upon the floor, nor in any way treat them uncivilly.* On the contrary, he was most gentlemanly, kind and forbearing, notwithstanding Mr. and Mrs. Greene's bitter vituperations, and misrepresentations of his acts.

Affidavit of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett.

[Steward and Stewardess.]

The first circumstance which led us to suspect Miss Greene of taking articles of clothing, not her own, was, that one of the help missed a pair of new drawers from the wash, and in two weeks from that time, Miss Greene put them into the wash, *having her own name marked upon them with blue ink.*

The Monday before she left, she brought down a fortnight's wash, in which were a chemise belonging to Julia Sherburne; another to Amanda Harriman; a pair of drawers to Miss Belcher, and a handkerchief (*marked*) to Miss S. J. Fuller.

These articles, having been identified and claimed by the persons referred to, we questioned her, in the presence of Miss

Case, in relation to them. *She at first said they were her own.* On being asked how the handkerchief came to be marked S. J. Fuller, she said that it belonged to Jennie Fuller, and that Miss Fuller knew she had it. On being told it had been shown Miss Fuller, and that she knew nothing about her having it, after a long pause, she acknowledged that she took the other articles from the ironing-room, and that they did not belong to her; but declined telling where she got the handkerchief.

As other articles of clothing had been missed, it was suggested that an examination of her room should be made, and Mrs. Daggett and Miss Case accompanied Miss Greene to her room, for that purpose. She opened her two drawers, and there were found in them, a chemise belonging to Miss Case; another belonging to Miss Abbie Fuller; a towel belonging to Miss Robinson; and one, unmarked, which she said was not her own; two collars belonging to Miss Case; a handkerchief of Miss Carrie Straw, and a pair of undersleeves of Miss Nancy Hunton. She at first said that one of the collars was hers; but afterwards, that it was not. She acknowledged that she knew the chemise belonged to Miss Fuller, having heard her speak of losing it, and giving an exact description of it. She was asked why she had not returned it; to which she replied, she supposed she should, if she had known this would come up.

A short time before it came out about the clothing, Miss Florence Church missed a five dollar bill, from her room. When we found the missing clothes in Miss Greene's room, we suspected she might have had something to do with the money. On being questioned about it, she said she had not got it. But on being further questioned; she admitted, she went into Miss Church's room and took the money from her portmonnaie, which was in her drawer; and that she passed it to Mrs. Kent. She restored the money before she left.

Between the time of this conversation and the time of her leaving, it was found that she had a skeleton key which would open all the students' rooms, and also the store-rooms. She acknowledged it had been in her possession, about three years.

We have read Mr. Greene's pamphlet, and find many of the statements in regard to the Boarding House and ourselves, are untrue.

On the fifth page, he says "that for students to take articles

from the unmarked pile, not their own, when their own were missing, was not only practised, but allowed, if not advised, by those having charge of that department."

On the eighteenth page, he undertakes to state how articles from the wash were delivered; and that the unmarked articles would make a very large pile.

We will answer these statements, by giving an account of the management in the washing department from the time we came here, until the close of the term when Miss Greene left.

The first week of each term, the students boarding at the College, when altogether in the dining-room, were notified when and where to bring in their articles for the wash; and that they must be all plainly marked; and each room was furnished with the printed rules of the boarding house, one of which requires that all articles be plainly marked.

We find but few unmarked articles the first part of the term; but as it progresses, the marks on some of them wash out, which gives us more trouble than the few unmarked articles put in.

When ready for delivery, the ladies' clothes were sorted, and those belonging to the occupants of each room were put into boxes numbered the same as their rooms. The unmarked articles were spread out upon the table, so they could be easily picked out. At tea, Friday evening of each week, the ladies were requested, when they left the table, to repair to the ironing-room and get their clothes; and the head wash-girl was present to see to their delivery. When any one did not find all her articles in the box, she was told to select her own from those on the table. But in no instance were they ever told or allowed to take unmarked articles, not their own, in place of like articles lost; unless after an article had been placed upon the table several weeks, and unclaimed by any one; then, in some instances, we have told students, who said they had lost such an article, and needed one of that kind, to take it for that week, returning it to the wash. Also at the close of each term, when there were unmarked pieces not taken, we have put them upon the table and requested the students, when all together, to examine them carefully, and select their own; and after such examination, if anything was left and a student claimed to have lost a like article, and we were satisfied it was true, we have

allowed it to be taken, but to be restored if an owner was found.

This is the extreme limit of any liberty we have either directly or indirectly given any student,—to take an article of clothing not belonging to them.

That articles of clothing do occasionally get misplaced, and sometimes lost, we do not doubt. * But during our stay here, of over three years, we have never known a student, excepting Miss Greene, to take a marked or an unmarked article of clothing *not known to be their own*, unless by an arrangement with us.

The gentlemen's clothes were delivered in about the same manner, on a long unoccupied table in the dining-room, every Friday, as they went from the dinner-table, and in our presence.

We have never had much trouble or complaint among the gentlemen about the loss of clothing; nor indeed with the ladies, excepting in the latter part of the spring term referred to. And so much complaint was made to us at *that* time, that we made every effort we could to find out where they went to. The result was, that we found most of the missing articles in the possession of Miss Greene.

On the 83d page, Mr. Greene says: "He (Daggett) told me that some time in the day, on the 22d of May, he was called to the room where Mrs. D., Miss C., and Louise were to assist in the examination; and, after questioning her about the clothing,—especially about two handkerchiefs she had put in the wash,—he questioned her about them all he desired, then asks her about the missing five dollars. He says: 'The first word she spoke she told him where it was, not denying a word. He asked her if she would get it. She said yes, and gave it to him soon after.'"

I (Orrin Daggett) will here give an accurate account of the matter, which I distinctly remember.

After Miss Greene's equivocation about the marked Fuller handkerchief and other articles, I felt confident she took the money. I first asked her, "Where is that five dollar bill you took from Miss Church's portmonnaie?" She colored, hesitated and said: "I have not got it." Feeling still more confirmed, by her appearance, that she took the money, I asked, "What have you done with it?" She did not answer for some minutes, nor until I advised her to disclose the whole thing.

At last she said, "I gave it to Mrs. Kent." I asked her if she would restore it, and she said she would, and did so the next morning.

These questions and answers, as given above, I told Mr. Greene in the conversation which he undertakes to give. He did not seem satisfied, and asked me several questions, among which was, "What was the first thing she said in reply to your second question, 'what have you done with it?'" I told him, she said she gave it to Mrs. Kent. I did not tell him that "she told me where it was, not denying a word."

Separate Affidavit of Mrs. Daggett.

Monday, May 21st, Miss Greene brought down a bundle of clothing for the wash, *with a list of the same*, which she was not in the habit of putting in, and is not generally practised by the students. This led the wash-girls to notice them more particularly. They recognized some articles that were missing, and had been so minutely described that they brought them up to me. One chemise answered the description of the one Miss Sherburne missed. So I took it to her room, not as Mrs. Greene says, to see if she would own it, but to see if it was hers. She and her room-mate both said it was. A pair of drawers, I showed to Miss Belcher, being just such as she had described as missing, and she said they were the same. I did not know to whom the other chemise belonged, until after it was ironed and laid upon the table, where Miss Harriman found and claimed it, saying it was the one she lost two or three weeks before. The handkerchief marked S. J. Fuller, was a common linen one, and I should think nearly new. Mr. Greene states that I said it was an old one with holes in it, which I utterly deny.

Finding so many articles in addition to the garment she marked a few weeks before, led us to think there might be more in her room; so, Tuesday morning, while they were down to breakfast, Miss Case and I went into her room, and saw in her drawers, articles of clothing, which we recognized as belonging to others; one of which belonged to Miss Case. Thinking they might be there accidentally, and wishing to give Louise a chance to clear herself, I, about nine o'clock, made her a call.

I spoke of the girls missing some articles of clothing, and asked her if there were any among hers that did not belong to

her. She said she believed there were; and went to her drawer and took out the garment of Miss Case and handed it to me. I then asked her if there were any more. She, after again looking over her drawers and taking up articles which I knew were not her own, said there were not. This was all that was said about the clothing there. I then told her Mr. Daggett wished to see her, and we went to Miss Case's room. Here was where we had the investigation; after which Miss Case and I went with her to her room, where we found the articles mentioned in a former statement. This was Tuesday forenoon, and I never mentioned the subject to her afterwards.

Miss Greene had nice under-clothing in her trunk, for exhibition; but her common under-clothing was very much worn. She wore flannel drawers the first part of the term, and her mother carried them home before Miss Greene left, as Mr. Greene told me.

I never saw in the wash such garments as Mrs. Greene describes in her statement, nor did Louise ever speak to me of losing them; and there were none such in the room when Miss Case and I were there.

I had no prejudice nor ill-will towards Louise, and I never spoke unkindly to her; and I would as willingly have tried to find missing articles for her as I did for the others, if she had told me she had lost any; and I think it is strange she did not tell me if she had lost as many articles as her folks say she had.

I will note a few of the mis-statements in the pamphlet:

On page 56, in the affidavit of Chestina S. Greene, she says: "Miss Case and Mrs. Daggett came up and went into Dr. Torsey's part of the house first, and then came into our room." We did not go into Dr. Torsey's part of the house, nor did he have anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the investigation in regard to the clothing or money.

On page 65, and following pages, is a certificate of Mr. Greene professing to give a conversation between Mrs. Greene and myself, in which he has made additions, omissions and changes. I gave him a true statement of the facts and circumstances in regard to finding articles of clothing in Louise's possession, not her own; and all his statements in that certificate or elsewhere, not agreeing with this and the statement made by my husband and myself, are untrue.

I will merely add that every place where he speaks of me or anything I had any personal knowledge of, is exaggerated or changed about the same as what I have noticed above.

Statement of S. Jennie Fuller.

I hereby certify, that the handkerchief, said by Mr. and Mrs. Daggett to have been found in the possession of Miss M. L. Greene the day before she left Kent's Hill, was mine.

It was nearly new, *there were no holes in it, and my name was plainly marked upon it.* How it came into Miss Greene's possession I cannot tell. The handkerchief was in use constantly for more than a year after Miss Greene left.

Affidavit of Florence A. Church.

I, Florence A. Church, do depose and say that I was a student at Kents Hill during the spring term of 1866, and had some acquaintance with Miss M. Louise Greene, as we both roomed on the same floor in the College.

On Thursday evening, May 17th, some time after the study-bell rang, I was engaged in looking over my money, accounts, etc., and when I had finished, I put a five dollar bill into my portmonnaie, and all the rest of my money into a private desk.

I closed the portmonnaie, put it into my table drawer and then closed the drawer itself. My sister was with me, and I think we did not leave the room that evening.

After breakfast, next morning, a friend went up with me from the dining-hall to my room, and asked if I would loan her five dollars for a day. I replied that I would, and opened my drawer to get it for her; but on opening the portmonnaie, the bill, which I put in it the evening before, was missing. I was very much surprised, but said nothing about it that day to any one, except Miss Case, who told me that I ought to have reported the matter at once to Mr. Daggett, the steward.

The next morning I went to Miss Greene's room and said, "Louise, some one has taken five dollars from my portmonnaie." She was sewing, and when I said this, she colored very deeply, and did not look up. After a little hesitation, she answered, "I guess you lost it yourself more likely." When I saw her confusion, I felt sure that she knew *where* I had lost it and how; and I at once left the room.

On the 22d of May I left for home; and soon after Mr. Daggett sent me the five dollars, writing that it was found in Miss Greene's possession. As I put the money in my drawer late Thursday evening, and it was missing immediately after breakfast the next morning, *it must have been taken from my room while I was at breakfast*, as we were not absent from our room before going to breakfast. I distinctly remember that Miss Greene did not come to breakfast that morning till I had finished eating; and I know that I locked my door that morning when I went to breakfast, and I also know that I found it locked when I returned, and my key was in the lock.

Affidavit of Mrs. Sarah F. Palmer.

[Formerly Sarah F. Doe, a classmate.]

I was a class-mate of Miss M. Louise Greene. I joined the College-class, during my first term at Kent's Hill, in August, 1863.

Dr. Torsey's treatment of me was excellent. He was ever kind and sympathizing. He was like a father to me; and while there I always felt free to consult with him on any matters that were not quite clear to me. So far as I knew, he exercised a similar treatment towards all his other students. His treatment of those students who were unmindful of the rules, was gentle and lenient until all such measures failed, and when obliged to resort to severe discipline it appeared to cause him deep pain.

I think his leniency towards Louise was certainly remarkable. It is very unpleasant to speak thus of a classmate; but the bitter misrepresentations that have been so widely circulated compel a statement that otherwise I would gladly omit. I think, however, that Louise was very careless respecting the rules, and do not think she would hesitate much about annoying the teachers.

I boarded at the College building only one term, our last. While there I lost no article of clothing, and heard but very little complaint in this direction.

I never understood that students were allowed to take clothes not belonging to them, under any circumstances. I never heard any complaint from Louise about losing clothes.

On the morning that Louise left, I did not speak with her, but saw her at the breakfast table, when she appeared unusually

lively and cheerful. I knew, sometime during the forenoon, that she had left the Hill, but I did not then believe she would commit suicide.

I do not remember of hearing any one, on that day, express the fear that Louise would commit suicide; and I never believed that she had done so till after the discovery of her remains in October following.

I heard no reference, whatever, to this affair before the school.

Statement of Sarah E. Linscott.

I was a member of the school at Kents Hill, during the Spring term of 1866, and met Miss M. Louise Greene, nearly every day, in the drawing-room.

On one occasion, shortly before she left, I heard her say, while in the drawing-room, "I have been telling Chestina that I want her to enter the College course at once, and not wait so long as I did before entering."

I heard much conversation, from Miss Greene, that term, but not one word against the teachers, or school.

Affidavit of Elizabeth A. Allen.

I, Elizabeth A. Allen, of Brunswick, Maine, on this 23^d day of November, A. D. 1867, do depose and say, that I was a student in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, most of the time from the summer of 1858 to the summer of 1862, when I completed the College course, and graduated.

I boarded in the College Boarding House, so called, from the summer of 1860 till the summer of 1862—six terms. While boarding there, I lost no article of clothing, excepting two or three handkerchiefs, of little value. I heard but little complaint from the students about articles being lost; and, so far as I could judge, all reasonable care was exercised by the Steward and Matron, in relation to all matters under their supervision.

Miss M. Louise Greene boarded in the College Boarding House most of the time while I was there. I was acquainted with her, and frequently conversed with her. I never heard her complain of losing clothes in the wash, nor of unkind treatment from Mr. Torsey, or any of the teachers. She was frequently spoken of by the young ladies of the Seminary, as

singular—inclined to say and do things that appeared strange and mysterious. But I knew nothing against her moral character.

Statement of Louise F. Allen.

I was a student in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College from the summer of 1862 till I graduated in 1865. During the first two years, I boarded in the College Boarding House. While there, I lost no clothes in the wash, or in any other way. I heard but little complaint of such loss, by other students; and, so far as I can judge, all reasonable care was taken to return clothes to the owners by those who had charge of the laundry. I was well acquainted with Louise Greene, who boarded in the "College" most of the time when I was there. I do not remember hearing her complain of losing clothing, or of being unkindly treated by Dr. Torsey, or any other teacher.

Statement of Mary H. Fossett.

[Classmate of Miss Greene.]

I first joined my class, at Kents Hill, during the fall of 1863. I was present the whole course, excepting one term and a few weeks of another.

Dr. Torsey treated me very kindly. His treatment of other students was kind, as far as I know. In his treatment of Louise, I think he was lenient. As to her character and deportment as a student, respecting the rules, I think she was disposed to evade them, and had the ability to do so adroitly. I think her success, in this direction, was calculated to give annoyance to the Faculty.

I cannot remember anything in particular she ever said of Dr. Torsey's treatment of her, or of his character as a man; but she often referred to him in a not very complimentary manner.

I boarded in the College nearly six terms. I lost a few clothes—of no great value. It never entered my mind, that I was "allowed" to take things from the wash unless I was satisfied they were my own.

I did not anticipate, when I first heard that Louise had left, that she would commit suicide. I did not hear any reference to this matter; before the school, by any of the Faculty.

I had heard that she had a skeleton key, but did not know she made improper use of it.

Affidavit of Sarah E. Dow.

[Classmate.]

I entered upon my course of study in the Female College, at Kents Hill, in the fall term of 1864, and remained there two years, graduating in June, 1866.

I was a classmate of Miss M. Louise Greene; but did not feel intimately acquainted with her till the beginning of our last year, when we roomed near together, two terms, in the house now owned by Dr. Torsey. Our whole class boarded at the College building, during our last term. My room was on the same floor with Miss Greene's, and near hers.

During my entire stay at Kents Hill, Dr. Torsey uniformly treated me well; indeed, I considered him my true friend. I have no doubt that Dr. Torsey's treatment of his students was impartial. I am sure I never knew anything contrary to this in Miss Greene's case; but I think he was very lenient with her.

During our last year, in a conversation in my room, Miss Greene spoke of her interviews with Dr. Torsey with respect to her disobedience of rules. She represented Dr. Torsey as coming to her in a tender, sympathizing manner, sometimes even with tears in his eyes, and entreating her to yield a willing compliance with the rules; but she added, boastingly, "I would not be moved by any of his entreaties." I never heard her say that Dr. Torsey spoke harshly to her at these interviews.

On Tuesday afternoon, before Louise left, a classmate came to my room, weeping, and said in substance, You know, girls, that some one has been suspected of stealing; what would you think if I should tell you that it is one of our class? We expressed great surprise, and asked which one it could be. She answered, "'Tis Louise." I could not at the time believe it possible, till I was at last compelled to by her (Louise's) confessions.

I did not know that she was alone on Tuesday night until the next day. I saw Louise a short time after breakfast on the morning she left; she then appeared as cheerful and social as usual. Sometime after this, Miss Bowers and I went to the

room in which Miss Reed was practising, but I do not recollect a single word of the conversation that took place at the time.

I had no fears on that day that Louise would commit suicide; nor did I ever believe that she had, till after her remains were found. I never heard any reference to this matter, of Miss Greene, before the school by any member of the Faculty, during that term or at any other time.

While in the College building, I lost two or three small articles, but always supposed they were lost accidentally. When I did miss articles I went back to the ironing-room and inquired for them. If they were among the unmarked articles, I was permitted to take them, but was not allowed to take them unless I could identify them. This rule was observed by all, as far as I know. I never heard Louise complain of losing clothes, and I think it incredible that she could have lost so many clothes in eleven weeks as she is represented to have lost during her last term.

Affidavit of Eliza C. Bowers.

I, Eliza C. Bowers, of Monmouth, classmate of M. Louise Greene, do depose and say, that on the morning of May 23d, 1866, I was in her room in the College at Keñts Hill, and found her at her toilet; and saw nothing that led me to infer that she had not been in bed as usual the previous night. She told me she had slept alone; and had her bed been unoccupied during the night, I think I should have noticed it. And I further say, that I understood from her room-mate (Mary Chapman), that the reason she did not stay with Louise that night, was because she preferred to stay with Miss Hunton, and not that she was prevented from remaining with Louise by Miss Case, or any of the Faculty. I further say, that Dr. Torsey was impartial and kind in his treatment of the students under his care. There was scarcely a student who did not think thus of him, and who did not love and respect him as a teacher and friend. I never knew him to make any distinction among the students under his care, or to show any partiality on account of any religious or sectarian views of any of the students. I have never intended, in anything I have written or said, to cast any blame upon the Faculty, in their treatment of my lamented classmate, M. Louise Greene, but sincerely believe they desired and intended

to exercise justice and kindness towards her, in this matter.

Mr. Greene has given in his book, several extracts from my private letters to him and Mrs. Greene, and S. R. Newell, (not, however, giving my name,) in answer to letters addressed to me, proposing numerous questions about the affair connected with my unfortunate classmate; also, about the Faculty, especially Dr. Torsey, and Miss Case, the Preceptress. These extracts are published without my knowledge and consent, and in violation of the confidence which I placed in Mr. Greene. These extracts make me say what I did not intend to say, and what the letters do not say, were the whole letters published. The extract on page 138, was in answer to a letter of Mr. Greene, dated Peru, June 22d, 1867, in which he says, "I have lately been informed that before Louise left, on that fatal 23d day of May, '66, that Miss Case called all the class into her room, and told them all about L's trouble. What time was this? And did she say or intimate whether she would be allowed to stay and graduate, or would be expelled? What did she say about the whole matter? Did she seem to think it was an awful thing or crime?" To this, I replied, in substance: "Immediately after breakfast, on the day Louise left, Miss Case called our class into her room, and told us the whole affair, and said one object she had in calling us into her room, was to tell us her course in regard to the matter, from the beginning. She did not say but what she expected Louise to remain and graduate. From what she said to us, I inferred that she did expect Louise to graduate; as she spoke of the course she, L., might pursue, and the whole matter would be overlooked and forgotten, Miss Case spoke in the kindest terms of Louise, and seemed deeply afflicted at what had occurred." This is the substance of what I wrote to Mr. Greene. I did not keep a copy of the letter, but the above is, as nearly as I can recollect, what I wrote. I am confirmed in this by a friend of mine, to whom I read my letter to Mr. Greene.

I further say, that Miss Case called the class into her room, on that morning, in compliance with the earnest request of the class to know the facts in the case. Rumors were flying through the college building, among the lady students, and her class thought they had a right to know from the Preceptress, all the circumstances of the case.

Affidavit of Emma C. Huntington.

I, Emma C. Huntington, of Hallowell, upon oath state, that I attended the Seminary at Kent's Hill during a part of the years 1864 and 1865; that I roomed on the second floor in the Seminary building, in room No. 10; that the room of Miss Louise Greene was next to mine, and I was acquainted with her, but not on intimate terms, she not belonging to my class, but to the next class below.

One day, I think in the spring term of 1865, my room-mate was absent, and being very much engaged, I locked myself into my room and took out the key and hung it up. My room-mate's key was also hanging up in the room. Whilst I was studying, some one knocked on the door—then, after waiting a minute or two—knocked again. I made no answer or movement. Immediately afterwards I heard a key put into the lock, and some one turning the key, apparently to open the door. I then rose and looked to see what was about to happen, and saw the door open, and Miss Louise Greene entered the room. She seemed as much astonished to see me as I was to see her. She said she found her key would fit one of the doors near by, and thought she would try it in mine. I made no other reply than an exclamation of surprise, and she turned and left the room.

Neither she nor I ever afterwards alluded to the subject.

*Affidavit of Mira I. Reed.**

I, Mira I. Reed, of Roxbury, do depose and say, that I have lately read a pamphlet entitled "The Crown Won but not Worn," by Jonas Greene, of Peru; and that I find therein a statement which purports to be an affidavit, made and sworn to by myself; which affidavit contains certain statements, quite different, in expression and in fact, from what I thought and intended when I signed the affidavit.

After the close of the fall term, 1866, and while at home, I received a letter from Mr. Jonas Greene, asking certain ques-

*Mr. Greene says, on page 53 of his pamphlet:—"I will here state, without fear of contradiction, that Miss Reed is a young lady whose standing in society, morally, intellectually, and religiously, entitles her to confidence and respect. She is a teacher of much practise, and, as a scholar and teacher, takes rank before the public where known, among the first order."

Whatever may be said of many of his statements, we cheerfully admit that the above is true and reliable.

tions about Louise and the manner of her leaving the Hill. By advice of my friends at home, I did not answer his letter; because I did not wish him to have any writing, signed by me, I fearing that he might use it against the Institution at Kents Hill; but as my brother was soon going to carry me back to the Hill, we decided to call at Mr. Greene's, on our way, and answer his questions in person.

We did call in November at Mr. Greene's, when he again repeated his questions.

Noticing that Mr. Greene began to take my answers in writing, I hesitated about giving them in this form; when he said, "You need not fear; this shall not be used to injure you."

I answered, "I have nothing to say against Dr. Torsey, or the Institution, and do not wish to say anything that shall be used against them." Mrs. Greene here replied, "It would not be best for you (I understood her to mean me as a student,) to say anything against them, for we already know enough against them back of this, without your testimony."

Mr. Greene also said, "This is a matter of great interest to us, and we wish to know all about this, *simply for our own satisfaction.*"

After this explanation from them, I proceeded to answer their questions as well as I knew; but they gave me no intimation that these answers would be printed or made public; nor did I ever intend or suppose that they would be, till after the publication of Greene's pamphlet.

As we were leaving Mr. Greene's house, Mrs. Greene, appearing to think that we (my brother and I) were favorable towards Dr. Torsey, remarked, "You needn't try to shield him, for he is as guilty of murder as if he had taken a knife and cut her throat."

I saw no more of Mr. Greene, till the last of the following January (1867), when he called to see me at Kents Hill.

He said he wished to talk with me again about Louise, and asked if I would take a ride with him for that purpose. I did not wish to go, and privately asked my chum what I should do, but she could not tell me.

Mr. G. appeared deeply affected, wept much, and I knew not how to deny his request.

We drove toward Readfield Corner, about half a mile, when

we came to a Mr. Skofield's. He stopped here and requested me to go in, though I was an entire stranger to this family. After we were in the house, he took a paper from his coat pocket, and said, "I want you to give a sort of certificate to Louise's character." The certificate that he wished me to give was already written upon the paper, which he took from his pocket, and which he then read. He was in great haste and read the certificate very rapidly. I then took the paper and read a few lines of the beginning, but as the writing was not very legible, and as he was in great haste, I read only a few lines. I did not then realize the importance of what was read to me.

Mr. Greene then proceeded with the remainder of his paper. I noticed that in different pages there were several vacant spaces. He said, "I left these spaces for the purpose of inserting other things afterwards"; and added, "I will put this document in better language." Whether it is in better language or not, I will not say, but as it reads on the 53d and following pages of his book, it is not as I then understood it, and it greatly misrepresents my opinions. In my answers to Mr. Greene, which he claimed to have written, it was my purpose to tell the whole story as far as I knew it. I did not keep back anything favorable to Dr. Torsey, but all this is suppressed in my affidavit as given by Mr. Greene.

When I first heard that Louise had left, I did fear that she would commit suicide, because I had heard that once before, on the death of a friend, she had made the attempt to commit suicide. I think I expressed this fear to Miss Bowers, when first told that Louise had gone.

On page 54, Mr. G. makes me say that Miss Bowers said to me, "Won't you go and see Dr. T? I think you will do best with him."

Miss Bowers did not ask me to go to Dr. T.'s, because I could "do best with him," but because I roomed in Dr. T.'s house, and could see him most conveniently, and I so represented the matter to Mr. Greene.

On page 55, my affidavit as given by Mr. Greene, reads as follows: "Dr. T., in the first conversation in our room, told us that he had never suspected Louise of any dishonesty in that direction; said he had a long conversation with her that morn-

ing. Louise said, "If she could not graduate, there was no future for her." I asked her what she proposed to do. She said, "I want this kept from the school, and stay and graduate." I said "the school knew it"; that she then broke down, crying and feeling terribly." I did not represent Dr. Torsey as saying that Louise said to him, "I want this kept from the school, and stay and graduate," for I do not recollect that I ever made, or heard, or read the remark till I saw it in Mr. Greene's book. What Dr. Torsey did say (as I recollect it,) was this: "I asked Louise what she proposed to do under these afflicting circumstances." She replied, "If the school know it, I cannot stay."

The expression, "stay and graduate," was not used in my hearing, and I feel sure that I never repeated it as coming from him or any other person.

In various places he makes me speak of a "long delay, a terrible suspense," another, "long delay, a horrible suspense," "a terrible commotion on the Hill," "a terrible excitement and feeling about the matter," "all out of patience waiting for the team," etc., etc. These expressions are not mine, and were not made by me, and must be the result, I suppose, of his attempt to "put this document in better language."

There are also some other statements as given in this affidavit, which misrepresent me, for while I did make use of some of the expressions given, yet they were made in connection with other remarks, which he has suppressed, and which, if given, would put my whole statement in a very different light.

Having made these corrections and explanations, I will resume my present statement.

When Mr. Greene had finished reading the paper above referred to, we left the house, and I supposed we had got through with the matter; but as we drove into the street, Mr. G. said, "I have business at Readfield Corner; you would not object to going down, I suppose?" Of course, I could not well object; and he drove on. As we neared the Corner, he said to me, "Life is uncertain, and as you talk of going West, if you should not live, this paper will be of no service to me, unless you make oath to it." I strongly objected to making an oath. He again assured me that nothing that I had said or assented to should be used against me, or the Institution, refer-

ring, as I supposed, to Dr. Torsey and the other members of the Faculty. I still objected, but he insisted so earnestly, that I at last yielded. I will here say, that I do not think Dr. Torsey was guilty of any intentional delay in sending word to Mr. Greene. I never knew that Dr. T. was unkind to Louise, in any way whatever. He certainly appeared very deeply affected, on the day Louise left. He manifested the deepest sorrow and sympathy, and even shed tears while conversing with us about L.

I mentioned these things in my conversation at Mr. Greene's house, to which Mrs. Greene replied, contemptuously, "Oh, crocodile tears!" I frequently heard Louise speak favorably of Dr. Torsey, and only a few days before she left, she, in my presence, urged her sister Chestina, to enter the course of study then, and graduate. She also asked me to use my influence in persuading Chestina to this course.

I was at Kents Hill nine terms, and Dr. Torsey's treatment of me and other students, was never, to my knowledge, in any way unkind; on the contrary, he was ever kind and obliging; always ready to lend a helping hand; and I am very much grieved that any statements of mine have been so construed as to appear injurious to Dr. Torsey or the Institution, for I have never had any such intention.

On page 113 I find the following: "Dr. Torsey tells Miss Reed, that he had no regrets when he went to Lewiston, and to the place where her remains were found."

Here again I am grossly misrepresented, for he did not say "he had no regrets." He did say, "As I stood viewing the ground where she was found, I reviewed the whole matter in my mind, and asked myself: could I have done differently, not knowing her intentions? and I did not feel that I could have done differently, under the circumstances. And I felt to thank God, that in my conversation with Louise, on the morning she left, I did not censure her, either in word or deed."

As frequent reference is made to the conversation of Dr. T. about Louise on the day she left, I will here add that, among other things, he said he told Louise that morning that this affair need not ruin her future; but that there was a future for her if she would lead a virtuous life; that she said she would go to Lewiston and send for her father; that he told her if she left

she had better go to her parents; that she answered, "They will not receive me"; that he told her, her parents' love would predominate over their passions; that she replied, "They will not receive me," and gave the reason why they would not; that he again advised her to go to her parents, and also to confess to her Saviour. He also repeated to us many other things which I cannot mention here. I have always thought that Dr. Torsey was the true friend of the students, and think he has, in this sad affair, been greatly misrepresented. The foregoing statements have been made of my own free will, and without solicitation, *prompted* simply by a sense of duty.

Affidavit of Stillman A. Reed.

I, Stillman A. Reed, of Roxbury, do depose and say that I was present at the conversation referred to in the foregoing affidavit of my sister, Mira I. Reed, in Mr. Greene's house; and that the statements she has made of that conversation are true, according to my recollection of it, and that I believe them to be true.

Affidavit of Abbie S. Fuller.

[Classmate.]

I first entered the school at Kents Hill, in November, 1862. I was in the same college class with Miss M. Louise Greene, having joined the class in the spring of 1864.

I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Torsey's treatment of me; for he did everything for me that he could do, to make my school relations happy and agreeable. I always felt that he was one that we could *all* go to when we wanted advice, and be sure to find a sympathizing friend. If his treatment of others differed from that toward me, I never knew or heard of it.

I never knew much of the differences between Dr. Torsey and Miss Greene, but so far as I observed, she was treated as well as the rest of the class.

I was not very intimate with Louise, and had no personal knowledge of her violations of school rule; but the members of the class often conversed about these violations, and regretted that Louise was not more careful of the rules and of the feelings of the teachers; and remarked further that she was treated

with great leniency by the Faculty; and that it would not be surprising if sometime she were expelled for her misconduct.

While at the Hill, I boarded in the College, except one term and part of another. I may, on one or two occasions, have lost a handkerchief or some small article in the wash, but nothing of any consequence. When I lost anything, I went to the Matron about it. We were never allowed to take clothes that we could not identify. I never heard Louise complain of losing things, nor can I see how it was possible for her to lose so many as she is represented to have lost during her last term.

Sometime before noon on May 23d, I heard that Louise had left the Hill. I knew not where she was going, but supposed she was going home. I had not the slightest fear that she would commit suicide; indeed, such a thought did not occur to me till the next day, when some one suggested it. Even then, I did not believe such a thing would happen: and did not believe it till after the announcement that her remains had been found.

I never heard any reference to her leaving made by any member of the Faculty, before the school.

I will here explain the letter, an extract from which is found on page 78 of Mr. Greene's pamphlet. My home is in Augusta. Mr. Greene was a member of the Senate last winter, and called on me several times, to talk with me about Louise. On two of these occasions, Mr. G. asked me if I would not write to his wife, saying, "She is very anxious to have *from you* a full description of that garment of yours, found in the possession of Louise." Thus urged, I complied with his request, and wrote a letter, a *part* of which is found on the page above indicated.

It was a *strictly private* letter and never intended for publication. I had already declined Mr. Newell's request to furnish him with a letter for publication. In addition to the explanation asked for, I felt that I must add a few words of sympathy for the mother of Louise; but did not mean to say one word that could be wrested into a condemnation of Dr. Torsey or the Faculty.

In commenting upon this letter, he says: "This classmate does not think they did all that might have been done to save her," etc. If by "they," in this quotation, he means *my class*, he is correct; but if by "they," he means the *Faculty*, he is ut-

terly wrong. In my letter I regretted that "a word in season" had not been uttered *by our class*; and when I wrote that, I did not have the Faculty in my mind, for I have always thought that the Faculty did everything they could have done to save her. Again, he represents me as saying, "it appeared so large to us then." It certainly did appear "large,"—not, however, as he insinuates, on account of any representation of the Faculty, but on its own account; and if now "it looks so small," it is not because her first error was *in itself* "small," but because it was so, in comparison with her last and greatest error, suicide.

Statement of Eliza J. Perley.

[Classmate.]

I, Eliza J. Perley, of Unity, classmate of M. Louise Greene, whose sad death has called forth, from both friends and strangers, so great sympathy, do give it as my opinion, that the charges brought against Dr. Torsey, regarding his treatment of Louise at the time of her leaving Kents Hill, are indeed groundless. Nor do I believe that any one in his position at the time, could have acted more judiciously than did he.

Knowing, as I do, Louise's great pride of character, I do not believe it would have been possible for him, by any persuasion, to have caused her to remain on Kents Hill, after knowing that *her story* was current among the students; nor do I believe that the Faculty were in any way the means (as her father affirms) of rendering the matter public. Mr. Greene says, in his book, "Sarah Dow, one of L.'s class, tells me lately that Miss Case, the Preceptress, on the morning of May 23d, before Louise left, called all the class into her room in the College, and told them all about the affair."

Sarah Dow did not know, when she made that statement, that on Tuesday evening, May 22d, myself and one other of the class having heard the sad report from one of the students, visited Miss Case's room to know the truth. As we told our story, she expressed great surprise, and for some time refused to acknowledge that she knew anything of the affair. When we urged her still further, she says, "Do not urge me, girls, I can tell you nothing." We told her we thought we had a *right*, in the name of the *class*, to demand an explanation. She then said, "Call your class to my room in the morning, and I

will try and tell you all." Could Mr. Greene have seen the tearful eyes and trembling lips of our dear Preceptress that evening, he could not, I think, have made the cruel remark—"A more cool, unfeeling person, I never saw."

Again, Mr. Greene remarks in regard to Miss Case—"Knowing that Louise disliked her, for what I believed were good reasons, and believing she was prejudiced against Louise, I thought she might have assisted, under such feeling, in injuring my child." It *may be* consoling to Mr. Greene to know that, at the time Louise left Kents Hill, she was preparing a beautiful oil painting as a present to Miss Case, in which she was taking great pleasure, and of which her class frequently heard her speak. *Does this look as if "Louise disliked her for good reasons"?*

As regards Dr. Torsey and his treatment of students, I can say, as for myself, (and I say it in deep gratitude to him,) that during my stay of seven terms at Kents Hill, his treatment of me was ever that of kindness. Nor had I the least reason to imagine that it was on account of any "*favoritism*" on his part; nor was I governed by "*fear*"; neither could it have been on account of "*religious opinion*," for when I went to Kents Hill I had no religious opinion.

As to his kind management of students generally, surely the hundreds of testimonials that could be collected from all parts of our country, ought to prove to the public that his is not a "reign of terror." And regarding his treatment of Louise, one little event, that occurred during her last year at Kents Hill, should, I think, have some weight in the public mind. The class will remember the affair when I say that it was in the fall of 1865, when her class were invited to a supper at her room. (She was boarding herself.) While there, Dr. Torsey called, and brought her apples, grapes, and the *first ripe pear* from his garden. After he had gone, Louise said, "Girls, Dr. Torsey has been very kind to me this term"—and then spoke of several times when he had brought her little dainties for her table.

One other matter I would mention. On the day that the remains of Louise were buried, I wrote to Mrs. Greene a letter expressive of my sympathy; *but of course intended for no eye except her own*. What, then, was my surprise to find it published in full in "The Crown Won but not Worn"!

One year ago I received a letter from S. R. Newell, of Peru, requesting me to send him a statement of the standing and character of Louise, so far as I knew, for the purpose of publication. I answered it, *positively declining* to have my testimony placed in print. Mr. Greene must have overlooked *that* remark in my letter; for he copied extracts from it, freely; and still he remarks, "I have not made a quotation from a single letter marked private or confidential."

As to my opinion of the character of Louise, I can truly say, I knew nothing against her. I never knew any violation of rules on her part. As to her veracity—I never questioned it. Of her possession of a skeleton key I had no knowledge. Of Louise as a classmate, I loved her truly,—and at her death I was a sincere mourner.

Extracts from Affidavit of R. Ella Pike.

I have been a student at Kents Hill, most of the time, for the last five years. During all this time, Dr. Torsey has been uniformly kind to me, in every respect; and also, as far as I could judge, to every other student. I never knew nor believed that he made any difference with students on account of their religious opinions, and do not believe he would be influenced by any such motives. I was well acquainted with M. Louise Greene, during her last three terms, and roomed near her, one term, in Dr. Torsey's house.

For a long time before Louise left, it was a matter of common talk, among us girls, that she would evade the rules whenever she could without detection. Her general character was that of a sly, cunning person, in the evasion of the rules of the school. During her last term, Miss Greene boarded at the College, and Miss Mira I. Reed took her place in the room with Chestina.

On the morning Louise left, she came to Chestina's room, where I was studying alone. On coming in, Louise asked for Chestina, and, on being told that she had gone to the College, said, "I'm sorry, for I am going to Lewiston to make purchases for the Exhibition, and I wish to see her." She then went to the mirror and arranged her hair, cuffs, etc., saying, "I did not complete my toilet before starting, because, if I did, I feared the stage would go before I could see Chestina." She also ad-

ded, "I will leave a note for Ches.;" which she did, writing it in my presence.

Soon after, she left, saying as she went out, "Good-bye," to which I laughingly replied, "Farewell," supposing of course she would return that night.

She was as cheerful and social as usual; and there was nothing in her appearance to excite suspicions that she meditated suicide; nor did I ever believe she had committed suicide, till after her remains were found in Auburn. I do not remember to have heard, during that forenoon, any one, except her sister Chestina, express any fear that Louise would commit suicide.

In the early part of the afternoon of that day, Dr. Torsey came up to Chestina's room, where were Chestina, Miss Reed, and myself. He told us of his interview with Louise, that morning; that he had said to her that this trouble need not destroy her future, but that there might be a glorious future before her, if she would lead an upright and virtuous life; that he asked what she proposed to do; that she said she would go to her friends in Lewiston; that he then told her that if she left she had better go home to her parents, acknowledge her faults to them, and also confess to her Saviour and ask His forgiveness; that she then said she could not go home, because her parents would not receive her; and that she had no hope with her Saviour, for he had cast her off long ago; that he then told her that her father had lately experienced religion, his heart was tender, and he would receive her; and that he tried to encourage her faith in the Saviour, that he had not cast her off.

One of us then asked Dr. Torsey if he thought Louise would commit suicide. He replied, "I have no fears of her committing violence upon herself. She may conceal herself awhile from her friends. She would be more likely to go in her ordinary clothes, as in this way she would excite less attention." Dr. Torsēy then asked Chestina what she thought should be done; but I do not remember her reply, except that she referred to the proposition of Mr. Harriman, which was, I think, that he would carry her home to her parents, if she desired to go.

This is the substance of what I heard at that interview, though I may not have given all the remarks in the exact order in which they occurred.

During the interview, Dr. Torsey appeared deeply affected, and manifested great sympathy for Louise.

I have never boarded at the College, and, of course, have lost no clothes there; I have been very intimate with many ladies boarding there; but never heard any one of them complain of losing clothes, as I now remember, and I have heard several of them say they never lost anything there.

During that term, I heard no reference whatever, by any member of the Faculty, to this matter of Miss Greene's, before the students, except that in the next class-meeting, held after she left, one of them asked the students to remember the wandering one in their prayers.

Affidavit of W. S. Pattee.

I was a student at Kents Hill during the spring term, 1866, and had some acquaintance with Miss M. Louise Greene.

On the 23d of May, in that term, I went to the depot in the stage, with several other passengers, among them Miss Greene. She was lively, cheerful and full of conversation.

I asked her how far she was going, and she said, "To Lewiston";—she also spoke of Miss Case, the Preceptress, who was to leave at the end of that term; and said, "She has been a very kind and faithful teacher." Another student present said, laughingly, "I guess you don't mean quite *that*, Miss Greene," or words to that effect. She replied, "I do mean it; and I think it will be a difficult matter to get another teacher who will fill her place." I asked her also, if she had finished her exhibition piece. She said, "I have not; I have not touched it yet"; and I think she added, "I have not even chosen my subject yet." She said further—"I have been at Kents Hill now fifteen terms, and I think it will seem very strange when the term begins next fall, not to come back again." While conversing with her at the depot, as I was not going in the train, I asked her when she was coming back. She gave me an evasive answer, but I gathered from it, that she intended to return the next day.

I did not return to the Hill till evening of the next day, when I learned, for the first time, that Miss Greene had been in trouble, and had not returned. I noticed that she was dressed rather shabbily, but there was nothing in her appearance that indicated mental derangement, and I never believed, for an instant, that she had committed suicide, until after her remains were found in Auburn.

Statement of Nancie E. Hunton.

I was a student at Kents Hill, eleven terms, and graduated from the Seminary there in June, 1867. Nearly all of that time I was quite intimately acquainted with Miss M. Louise Greene, till she left; and was with her a great deal during her last year there. During her last year I frequently heard her speak in praise of Dr. Torsey; and among other things she said, "I like Dr. Torsey; I like him much better than I ever did before." I did not hear her say anything against him in this time, and do not think there was any prejudice in her mind, against him; and I did not hear her say anything that indicated unkind feeling or prejudice, on her part, against any of the teachers.

June 28, 1866, Mr. Greene wrote to my father, asking for a description of the undersleeves of mine, found in the possession of Louise. I replied on the sixth of February following, but Mr. Greene gives in his book only a *part* of my letter. I gave him a minute description of the undersleeves; not only of the manner in which they were made, the "peculiar stitches," &c., but also of the material of which they were made, having a part of it then at home. Of the different marks by which I was able to identify them, Mr. Greene gives only one, the "peculiar stitches"—and to this he frequently alludes in a very sneering manner.

I boarded in the College building the whole time I was at school, and never lost an article of clothing in the wash, except the undersleeves, referred to above. I never heard Louise complain of losing anything, though I was in her room a great deal.

Neither my parents nor myself were Methodists; but I never knew any difference in treatment on account of religious views, towards myself or any other student; and I am sure that there was no difference on this account.

I never saw anything whatever, in Louise, that indicated mental derangement or insanity.

Statement of Mrs. H. E. Merrill.

During the fall term of the school at Kents Hill, 1865, I washed for Miss M. Louise Greene and her two sisters, Chestina and Estelle. A week's washing for the three, usually con-

sisted of one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow-cases, three pairs stockings, three pairs drawers, three towels, three chemises and six handkerchiefs. Occasionally a night-dress was washed, but not more than three different ones were brought to be washed during the term, and these were whole and good. The sheets and pillow-cases were also in good condition. The chemises, drawers, stockings, handkerchiefs and towels, taken together, were decidedly poor.

Affidavit of Alvin Packard.

I, Alvin Packard, of Cambridgeport, Mass., do depose and say that in the spring of 1866, and for several years preceding, I was a resident at Kents Hill, and owned and lived in a house there, adjoining the one which Dr. H. P. Torsey occupied. Early in the spring of 1866, I determined to sell there and remove from the State.

Mr. Jonas Greene, of Peru, learning this, came to my place to purchase it. We talked the matter all over, and I told him my terms, and he wished to consider the matter a few hours.

Previous to this interview, Dr. Torsey had talked with me several times about buying my place; and before Mr. Greene returned, Dr. Torsey came in again and agreed to my terms, and as I had offered him the place before this, I felt under some obligation to close the trade with him, and did so.

When Mr. Greene returned, he seemed quite disappointed that I had already sold it; and thought he (Greene) could have given me a better bargain, as he would have taken my carpets, etc. He wanted the place, as I understood the matter, for the purpose of being near a good school, so as to have good opportunities for educating his daughters. During the last two terms of school at Kents Hill, before I left, Miss M. Louise Greene roomed in my house, and I frequently heard her say, in substance, "I hope father will buy your place. It will be a good place for the girls to attend school; and when we have finished our education, we can move out West or South."

Louise frequently spoke of Dr. Torsey, in my family; but always in the most respectful terms, and she never gave any intimation of prejudice or ill-feeling on her part, against any of the Faculty, or that there was any such feeling on the part of the Faculty toward her. I never saw anything in her conduct or appearance that indicated insanity.

Affidavit of Mary E. Chapman.

[Room-mate.]

I first came to school at Kents Hill, in the spring of 1859. I attended school here most of the time till the fall of 1864. In August, 1864, I went to Westbrook Seminary and attended school there that fall term and the following winter term. In the spring of 1865, I returned to Kents Hill, and have since pursued the course in the Female College.

On Friday, a few days before I left for Westbrook, I came up from Readfield Corner, where I then lived, with a carriage, for the purpose of taking M. Louise Greene to my home, that she might spend Saturday and Sunday with me there. Having made known my errand to Louise, she immediately went to Dr. Torsey for permission, but soon returned, saying, "He will not grant me permission to go." She again left me, and I have since learned that she went to Miss Robinson, one of the lady teachers, and begged her to intercede with Dr. T. in her (Louise's) behalf.

I did not go with her to Miss Robinson's room,—did not see Miss R. at all. Louise did not tell me that *she* had been to see Miss R. She soon returned and asked me if I would go with her to Dr. Torsey, while she once more requested permission of him. I did go with her to Dr. T.'s house (I did not see him on the street at all), when she again made known her request to him.

Louise did not have any permit from her father with her.

Dr. Torsey said, "I do not see how I can give you permission, Louise; for, if I do, others will want the same privilege of going from the Hill without permission from home."

She replied, "If your decision is final, I submit; but I must say I think it unjust." He said that she had no right to judge his actions. After further conversation between them, Dr. Torsey said, "You need not expect any further favors in *that direction*; as you have already been down to the Corner several times, without our permission." Miss Greene replied, "I have asked but few favors, and still less have I received." Dr. Torsey then said, "Miss Greene, you may leave the house." We then said good-night to Mrs. Torsey, and went back to the College; though I did not go in again, but at once returned to Readfield Corner.

I will here say, that Louise had already, before this refusal, been home with me to the Corner three times, without permission from the Faculty. Once, when she thought I had asked permission for her; and another time, when I suppose she had asked for herself, though it seems she had not; and a third time, when she asked Prof. Robinson, after starting, but did not get permission.

Since I have been at the Hill, I have boarded at the College building, every term except two. I have lost several articles of clothing, but no more in proportion to the number of terms, than I lost at Westbrook; nor any more than would naturally be lost in any boarding-school. When I did lose articles of clothing, I made known the fact, at the proper place. The Matron, or some one appointed by her, was present when we selected our clothes; and this person allowed us to look over the unmarked articles, which were spread upon a long table. If I was able to identify my clothes, I took them; but was never allowed to take articles, unless I could identify them. Miss Greene and I roomed together during the last term she attended here, and I never knew that she lost any clothes; nor did I, during that term, hear her say that she had lost any.

I have never received any but the kindest treatment from Dr. Torsey; and never knew or supposed that his treatment of other students differed from that toward me. During the last year that Miss Greene was here, I frequently heard her say, "Dr. Torsey is very kind to me."—"I like him much better than I used to, and I think he likes me better."—"I could ask no better treatment from any person." She also added, "I think he means to do right,"—or words to that effect. These remarks were made, not only before me, but also in the presence of others.

I never knew, nor believed, that Dr. Torsey made any difference in his treatment of students on account of their religious opinions.

The evening before Miss Greene left, the rumor was current, among the ladies, that she was suspected of taking the clothes that had been lost. How the rumor got out, I never knew. Upon asking the Preceptress in regard to it, she refused to converse with me on the subject. I never heard any teachers refer to the matter before Louise left, nor during that term,

after she left; except this. At the next class-meeting, held after she left,—one of the Professors referred to the one who had so suddenly and strangely left, and asked the students earnestly, to remember her in their prayers.

On the morning Miss Greene left, I saw Dr. Torsey, as he came from the room, where he had been conversing with her. He seemed deeply affected, and had been weeping. I did not see Miss Greene again, except as she passed the door of the room in which I was reciting, on her way up street. I have been told that she took the stage at Dr. Torsey's house. Some-time after I returned to my room from recitation, I first learned that Louise had left the Hill, and had left some of the clothes that she had worn in the morning. I then feared that she might commit suicide. This fear was caused by the fact that Louise had told me that once before she had attempted to commit suicide, but failed in the attempt because she took so much that it acted as an emetic. She said she did this at the time of the death of a very dear friend. She also added, "If any great calamity ever happens to me, I think I shall commit suicide." She told me these things confidentially, while conversing, one evening, about the above-mentioned friend who had died; and I never mentioned them to any person until after she so strangely left the Hill.

I do not think I heard any other student express any fear, that forenoon, that Louise would destroy herself. Most of them appeared to think that she would go out West, or to some place where she would be a stranger, and try to retrieve the past.

I did not stay with Louise the night before she left; but I had no permission from any teacher to be absent from my room. On the contrary, I twice asked Miss Case for permission to stay with Miss Hunton that night; but she positively refused to grant my request, and told me that I must stay in my room.

Neither Miss Case nor any other teacher knew that I was absent from my room that night.

I roomed with Louise four or five terms, and never saw any indications of insanity.

Affidavit of B. W. Harriman.

The stage and express running between Kents Hill and Readfield, is owned by me.

I was for a long time acquainted with M. Louise Greene, and on the morning of May 23d, 1866, she rode with me to Readfield Depot, in company with several other passengers.

I had heard a rumor that some student was in trouble; but did not know who it was, till after we started for the Depot. She appeared very lively and cheerful on the way down. I asked her how far she was going. She said she was going to Lewiston to buy some white kids and other things for Exhibition, and should come back that night. After the train had left, I asked the ticket-agent for what place she had bought a ticket; to which he replied, "Lewiston."

I had no conversation with her at the Depot. I saw nothing whatever that indicated insanity. I got back to Kents Hill that day, sometime after twelve, noon.

I soon met Dr. Torsey, who asked me if I would take a team and go in pursuit of Louise. (There was no other train for Lewiston that day.) I told him that I had no team to spare; but that if they would furnish the team, and I could get some one to take charge of mine that afternoon, I would go.

Dr. Torsey appeared anxious to do *promptly* all that could be done for the unfortunate lady and her friends.

I went to a neighbor and obtained the promise of a team; but when this was done it was past one o'clock; and it would not have been possible to get started before half past one to two o'clock.

The traveling, at that time, was very bad; and I could not have driven to Lewiston in less than four hours and a half at the best; probably not in less than five hours.

I met Dr. Torsey again and spoke to him of the bad going, and also of the uncertainty that she had stopped at Lewiston; and advised not to go in pursuit of her till after the train should return that afternoon, and we could learn, certainly, from the conductor, that she *had* stopped at Lewiston.

After some conversation, this course was agreed upon; and, on the return of the train, I learned from the conductor that she had stopped at Lewiston, and so reported to Dr. Torsey.

I am sure there was no unnecessary delay in the matter; and I believe that if we had sent a team directly to Lewiston, we could not have arrived there before it would have been too late to find her or to save her.

Another reason why I advised to wait till the return of the train was, that she had told me and others, that she should return that night; and I saw nothing in her conduct to lead me to think that she would do otherwise. I had no fears at the time that she would commit suicide; nor ever afterwards that she had, till her remains were found.

Mr. Greene reports a conversation with me, in which he says of me,—“His fears were excited for her safety,” etc. (Page 139.) This is a mere assumption of Mr. Greene, and without any foundation, in fact. On page 90 he says: “If Mr. Harri- man had been advised, or perhaps I ought to say, permitted, to follow her at the time he said he would, I think she would have been saved”; and on page 139 he says, “and I have no doubt but what it” (the pursuit) “would have been, had Dr. Torsey been out of the way, where he could not have been consulted.” The falsity of these extracts will be apparent in the light of what I have said before: that *I* advised not to go in pursuit till the train should return.

Affidavit of Perry Chandler.

I entered the school at Kents Hill in the fall of 1863, and have attended here, since that time, seven terms. Was here during the spring term of 1866. I had quite an acquaintance with M. Louise Greene, as I recited in the same class with her a part of the time.

I first heard that she had left the Hill, about three o'clock, P. M., of the day she left; at which time I was requested to go with Chestina Greene (Louise's sister) to her father's, in Peru. We started about six o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Mr. Greene's house about midnight. When we arrived, none of the family were up except Mrs. Greene. Chestina went into the house, while I staid to take care of the horse. Mrs. Greene kindled a fire, and it was nearly or quite an hour before I retired; but during that time, no reference whatever was made, in my presence, to Louise, or to the affair that brought us there.

I suppose Chestina told her mother the cause of our coming, before I went into the House. Mrs. Greene and Chestina went with the lantern to show me the stable, while I took care of the horse, Mrs. Greene remarking that she would rather do so than disturb Mr. Greene, if I could take care of the horse. I

did not see Mr. Greene that night; and do not think he was informed of the affair before I retired. Of course I do not know how Mrs. Greene felt that night; but she manifested no outward feelings of anxiety, or even of surprise. I remember this the more distinctly, as I had expected they would manifest deep feeling, and I had been thinking, on my way there, what I could say to them to comfort them.

At my request, Mrs. Greene called me about four o'clock, next morning; as I wished to make an early start for Kents Hill, so as to be back to my recitation.

I inquired in the morning for Mr. Greene, and was informed by Mrs. Greene that he and Chestina had started for Lewiston at three o'clock. While eating my breakfast, Mrs. Greene referred to the affair of Louise, for the first time, in my presence, and said, in substance, "I am sorry Louise has done as she has; but hope the matter can be so arranged that she can go back and graduate at the end of the term." I was surprised to hear her speak of the affair so calmly, and remarked to her, that I was glad she took it so cool. There was no intimation of insanity on the part of Louise, and there were no fears expressed that she (Louise) would commit suicide.

On page 33 of Mr. Greene's pamphlet, he professes to quote what Chestina and I said to him, and that among other things, I said, "It was the general belief on the Hill that she was deranged," and that I "expressed fears for her safety." In reply to this, I will say that I did not see Mr. Greene at all; and further, I have not the slightest recollection of saying that it was "the general belief on the Hill that she was deranged." And I know that I never told him so.

Statement of Rev. Stephen Allen.

[Made 11th Dec., 1867.]

I have been well acquainted with Rev. H. P. Torsey, President of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, for the last twenty-five years, having resided on Kents Hill about six years of that time, and having had frequent occasion to visit the school and examine into its affairs. For skill in school discipline, I know of no superior to Mr. Torsey.

By familiarity with the students, kindness and tact, he has secured, to an unusual extent, the confidence and esteem of his

pupils; which has been shown by many substantial tokens of their regard.

His success in school management has resulted largely from a ready insight, by which he has been enabled to anticipate and prevent mischief in its incipiency. Though he has had under his care, probably more students than any other teacher in the State, comparatively few cases of expulsion or any other extreme punishment have occurred.

In case of serious misconduct, so far as I have been able to observe, he is inclined to the most lenient treatment, compatible with the discipline of the school.

During the twenty-four years he has been at the head of the Seminary, the school has prospered beyond all its previous history.

I have heard but few complaints of his discipline; and those were mostly from students who had been guilty of misconduct.

Statement of Mrs. Patterson.

[Former Stewardess at Boarding House.]

While we had charge of the Boarding House, the clothes, after being washed, were laid on a table, sorted, so that those occupying the same room were laid together.* Those that were unmarked were placed together at the end of the table, and all could have access to them, if anything was missed from theirs.

Sometimes there was some complaint on account of missing articles. Some that were with us three years did not lose an article. I do not recollect of hearing complaint from Miss M. Louise Greene, about losing many clothes, and feel quite sure that Mrs. Greene's statement of her daughter's losses, is not correct; as her wardrobe, some of the first terms she was at school, was not abundant.

[The following letters are mostly from persons not connected with the Methodist church, and most of them voluntarily furnished.]

Letter from G. T. Fletcher.

[Prin. State Normal School.]

CASTINE, ME., Nov. 14, 1867.

REV. DR. TORSEY—*Dear Sir:* I learn with regret that Mr.

*The arrangement of "boxes" of which Mr. Daggett speaks, was not then adopted. Mrs. Patterson's statement should follow Mr. and Mrs. Daggett's.

Greene has published a book in which he reflects upon your severity towards his daughter, and accuses you of being guilty of cruelty and partiality to many students.

I know very little in regard to the accusations preferred by Mr. Greene in relation to his daughter; but from what I know of your character as a gentleman and a teacher, I feel the utmost confidence in the ground of my belief that no just reproach can rest upon you in the matter. I have no fear that your reputation will suffer before the tribunal of thinking men.

During the three terms it was my privilege to be under your instruction, your relation to the students seemed to be, *to an uncommon degree*, that of a kind and faithful parent, a true teacher, and a Christian man.

It has been my privilege to receive instruction from some of the best teachers in Maine and in Massachusetts; and to enjoy the acquaintance of many others who stand high upon the public record; but in no instance have I met one who has seemed to me to combine, in himself, more of the requisite qualities of a true teacher, than yourself.

That you are ever "cruel" or "partial," *is entirely at variance* with the testimony of my experience, and that of all the students of the Seminary, with whom I have conversed.

Permit me to render this expression of my regard for one whom I so highly esteem as a teacher and friend.

Statement of Miss Nellie M. Cox.

[Teacher in Jamaica, N. Y.]

I have known Dr. Torsey for over eight years. For four years I was a student under his instructions, and I consider him the *best* teacher I ever knew, and a *most perfect* disciplinarian. He evinces such a kind interest for the welfare of his pupils, and is so mild and gentle in his administration, that he always obtains their love.

Statement of Aurilla Springer.

During the three years that I have been under the instruction of Dr. Torsey, *never*, to my knowledge, has he used undue severity. He is kind, firm and conscientious as a disciplinarian; confided in and loved as a teacher;—and justly so, for he is ever mindful of the best interests of the students.

Statement of Hon. M. T. Ludden.

Whilst a pupil at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, I never discovered the slightest tendency to arbitrary or harsh rule on the part of Dr. Torsey. Nor did I ever discover any favoritism or harshness on the part of Mr. Torsey towards any student. I have always found him a kind, noble-hearted gentleman.

Mrs. C. M. Mills, Bangor.

In a letter from Mrs. Mills, dated Dec. 24, 1867, she says:—

I was a student and a member of your family more than a year; and your uniform kindness to me and interest for me, merited and ever has had my earnest gratitude; and this feeling toward you seemed almost universal.

As to religious matters, I could not have been treated by my own peculiar sect (New Jerusalem) with more thoughtfulness and consideration, and have said it many times. I was left in perfect freedom, and know others felt so too.

Mr. N. O Fletcher, Augusta.

Mr. F. is a teacher in the Dirigo Business College, and is a Baptist. He says:—

Students in sickness and in trouble knew Dr. Torsey was their friend, and were treated as sons and daughters. No difference could be detected between my treatment and privileges and those who belonged to the Methodist church.

Letter of Mr. John Ayer.

WEST WATERTVILLE, NOV. 23, 1867.

MR. TORSEY—*Dear Sir*: I am glad of this opportunity to bear witness to your faithful instruction and proverbial impartiality, during the three years I attended school at Kents Hill.

Then, as now, I was in no way connected with your church; and it has never occurred to me that I was not used as well, in every respect, as those who were.

Statement of Miss F. Augusta Brett.

[Teacher of Music.]

I have been connected with the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College about two years, as student and teacher;

and as far as I have known, Dr. Torsey, in his intercourse with students and in the discipline of the school, has ever shown much kindness. I am a member of the Congregational church, and I most cheerfully assert that in no instance have I ever known Dr. Torsey to exhibit any difference in his treatment of teachers or students on account of their religious principles.

Statement of Rev. R. B. Howard.

[Pastor of Cong. Church, Farmington.]

I have none but the pleasantest recollections of my school life at Kents Hill in 1848-9. I was young,—a mere boy,—my religious opinions and character quite unfounded—and naturally averse to religious duties.

The influence of the school and teachers, particularly Rev. Mr. Torsey's, was such as to commend itself to my conscience in the sight of God. That influence was always gentle and kindly—never arbitrary or sectarian. It was religious in the best sense, holding forth Christ and pressing motives to a Christian life. The discipline of the school was thorough and impartial, and, concerning myself, from a family of another religious persuasion, I never had the slightest reason to complain of *distinctly Methodist* influence, but always have been grateful for the decided and positive *Christian* atmosphere that then and there surrounded the student:

Statement of Gen. C. H. Howard.

It gives me pleasure to say I have never known a teacher of youth more universally respected and beloved by his pupils than Dr. Torsey. He possessed the rare faculty of combining strict and wholesome discipline with harmless indulgence.

I am surprised that any person should attempt to maintain a charge of any sectarian bias in his administration of the affairs of the school. Being myself a Congregationalist, I can testify unreservedly upon this point; and I remember no individual, in public position, who has left upon my mind an impression of a deeper and broader charity than he.

Statement of M. Ellen Brookings.

Among the many kind teachers, whose instruction I have en-

joyed, none were ever kinder than those whom I was permitted to call such on Kents Hill. Far above all others I consider Dr. Torsey. In instruction, he not only could listen to a pupil's explanation, but with few words he often made an otherwise perplexing lesson interesting.

In discipline, he always made me wonder how he could be so just and kind, with so much to perplex him. During all the months of my stay there, I never knew anything but kindness at the hands of Dr. Torsey.

I wish all who may misjudge him by reading Mr. Greene's pamphlet, could know him as I have known him—one of the kindest and best of teachers.

Statement of Rev. James B. Crawford.

[Principal of East Maine Conference Seminary.]

I was a student at Kents Hill for five years; a part of the time a member of Dr. Torsey's family; and I do most cheerfully testify to his uniform kindness to all his pupils.

I have known personally, I think, more than a thousand students from Kents Hill; and I never heard the charge of cruelty or tyranny made against Dr. Torsey by one of them. I never knew of any difference in the bearing of the Faculty towards boarders and self-boarders. A distinction might have existed among the students, but I think it was never countenanced by the teachers.

Statement of A. Fitzroy Chase.

MIDDLETOWN, CT., Jan. 3, 1868.

My connection with the Maine Wesleyan Seminary as a student began in the Spring of 1862, and closed in the Winter of 1865.

In view of the slanders that have been published by Mr. Jonas Greene, of Peru, Me., reflecting upon the management of that Institution by Rev. H. P. Torsey, and upon his personal character, I desire to express my confidence in him as the best disciplinarian I have ever known—a confidence established by a knowledge of the judicious, impartial and paternal treatment, which, in my judgment, he has ever exercised toward the pupils placed under his control.

Statement of Charles M. Parker.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Dec. 17, 1867.

Statements having recently been made public, in a pamphlet entitled "*The Crown Won but not Worn*," which reflect upon the personal character of Rev. H. P. Torsey, and also attack the system of discipline practised at the Institution of which he is President, justice demands that their falsity be exposed.

During eight terms extending from March, 1861, to June, 1865, which I passed at the Hill, as a student, I had opportunities to learn something of the general system of discipline, and also to observe Dr. Torsey's conduct and bearing toward students. So far was he from being harsh or unfeeling, that no parent could have granted a request with more evident pleasure, or refused it with more considerate kindness than Dr. Torsey habitually used. The candor and frankness he displayed in his dealings with students always commanded their respect, even if he caused them disappointment.

From personal recollection and observation of Dr. Torsey as an instructor, disciplinarian and friend, I have the fullest confidence that he would *in no degree* intentionally wrong a student, but that the highest welfare of all is made his constant care.

Statement of Prof. J. Perley.

I have been a teacher at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College for twenty-one years. Am a member of the Baptist church. Have never known Dr. Torsey in public or private to exert any sectarian influence over his scholars. I think the teachers and scholars of other societies have always been received with unbounded charity, and never made to feel that there were any denominational lines drawn.

I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. Torsey in all his relations to the school. As teacher, guardian and friend, I know he has exercised a great amount of leniency and forbearance, both in Faculty meetings and the discipline of the scholars; and though his treatment of the erring has been firm, it has been kind and considerate.

I was not present at the time of the sad affair connected with Miss M. Louise Greene; but if the charge of "cruelty" to her, in the terrible hour of trial, is just, it must have been at variance with his former treatment of her and other students.

Statement of Hon. Joseph T. Woodward.

I was for several terms a student at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. Neither myself nor family were Methodists. During this period I recited in the same classes with a large number of students of various religious denominations, and a considerable number connected with none; and participated in the public exercises of the school with many students who were active Methodists, many of them already clergymen of that church. Nearly all the time I was in Rev. Dr. Torsey's classes, and intimately acquainted with him. Had favoritism existed in any degree, I believe I must have felt and detected it. Yet I have never known, either in cases of discipline at recitation or in the more public exercises of the school, a single instance of partiality. Every avenue of progress was equally open to us all; and the ability of each promptly and cheerfully recognized by the Faculty.

In Dr. Torsey we ever found a kind and true friend, as well as an efficient teacher; strict in the observance of necessary rules, but courteous and kind. In public and in private he frequently urged upon the students the paramount importance of Christian character, and a true, moral and religious life; yet I have never known him to impress the necessity of adopting a special system of belief upon any.

In all cases of discipline his sympathy was confidently trusted; and if in error, students received at his hands not a harsh and vindictive punishment, but the kind treatment of a generous friend and judicious instructor.

Statement of S. R. Bearce, Esq., Lewiston.

Mr. Greene, in his book, makes allusion to me in several places, in a disrespectful manner. I have only to say in all these allusions he makes use of such language as to convey a wrong idea, and misrepresents me in the whole affair.

LETTER OF MISS GREENE.

[To her sister Chestina, published in Mr. Greene's book, page 39.]

“In the cars, Wednesday, A. M.

“MY MUCH LOVED BUT DEEPLY WRONGED SISTER,—In leaving you, as I have, I am sensible that there is in store for you mortification and a share of my disgrace.

“Dr. Torsey informed me this morning that I had better leave to-day; ‘not expulsion,’ he said, ‘we won’t call it that, but I advise you to go home.’ Practically, it amounts to the same thing, however. How I feel, God only knows; you never can; and my bitterest agony is for the dear ones at home, on whom must fall some share in this disgrace. Satan, or some evil spirit, must have led me into this. If I know myself, it was not the true, real Louise Greene, that did this. She was trying to live an honest, womanly life; or, if she was, indeed, drifting into disgrace, she never realized it. I can feel myself guilty of but one crime,—the taking of five dollars from Miss Church. No other was alleged against me, but the having of those unmarked articles of clothing; and, as I live, I had no intention of stealing them. For every article I took, I had lost one in the wash, and put these on in their stead, expecting, before the term was done, to find my own. There was, in some sort, a necessity for this; for instance:—I came to the college with three or four good, whole drawers,—two pairs of which were new ones,—and to-day, as I ride away, I have none. They were lost in the wash because unmarked. Was it so strange that I should put on others, also unmarked, in their stead? I tell you this, that you may know what I have done and why I did it. That five dollars is a mystery to me. I went on an errand into Miss Church’s room; in her stand drawer laid a partly open portmonnaie. What possessed me to take the

money I do not know; but I took it out. The moment they asked me about it, I confessed it. You know the skeleton key I have long had. That told against me; but, after all, I do not think they believed I opened rooms with it, for the purpose of taking out things. I certainly never did. Now you know the whole story. It is probably traveling the Hill at this moment, with a thousand exaggerations. God pity me: I never thought to come to this. Do not tell any one anything in this. It will be useless to try to stem the tide; bend beneath it, or it will break you down. Say nothing of excuse or palliation. In my heart I feel that you will not say aught of condemnation. It is a great deal to ask; perhaps you cannot do it now; but some time will you not try to forgive me? Live down all this. It is no real disgrace to you, though it may seem so. Make friends with the teachers, and with the people of God; they will strengthen you. Here, I think, was my fault; I tried to stand on the Hill *alone*, and I fell.

"LOUISE."

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. GREENE'S LETTERS.

[We give only brief extracts from two of these letters; the substance of these letters being mostly given in Mr. Greene's book.]

“PERU, Oct. 14, 1866.

“MR. TORSEY—*Sir*: The victim of your revenge, persecution and tyranny was found dead in Auburn, yesterday.” * * *

“Our opinion of you is that you are a base scoundrel and a black-hearted murderer, and we, every one of us, not only consider you so, but others look upon you in the same light.” *

“LOUISE M. GREENE.”

“PERU, ME., May 23, 1867.

“MR. TORSEY—*Sir*: One year ago to-day, Louise received her death-blow from you, fleeing from your presence as from a tiger.” * * * *

“While God spares your life and mine, as often as the anniversary of poor Louise's death returns, I shall write to those who we honestly and firmly believe were the cause of her death.

“We still think you are a base scoundrel and black-hearted murderer; we think you willfully and purposely neglected sending to us, so that the poor distracted creature might get beyond our reach. Nothing but the influence of a rich, powerful and corrupt denomination can save you and those connected with you, in this inhuman tragedy, from *universal* condemnation.” * * * *

“LOUISE M. GREENE.”

REVIEW.

We have now completed our presentation of proofs, in relation to matters to be considered.

We have purposely omitted all comments; and in our introduction, we avoided everything which might seem like prejudging the case, or prejudicing our readers in advance.

If they have read Greene's pamphlet, we think they will agree with the Counsel whom we consulted, that *the pamphlet and Mrs. Greene's letters are atrocious libels*; and that Mr. and Mrs. Greene, and other persons who knowingly and with like malice aided in preparing, publishing or circulating the pamphlet, ought to be indicted and punished as other criminals; and also to be compelled, in civil actions, to pay such compensatory and punitive damages, as the law justly imposes upon such traducers of character.

But our object is not to deprive Mr. Greene of any portion of his wealth; but to furnish for the public mind an antidote to the poison he has endeavored to infuse; to expose the artifices, fraud, falsehood and malignity, with which his pamphlet has been gotten up and circulated; to show that its authors must have known perfectly well that there was no foundation whatever in truth for the charges made by them, and to vindicate the Seminary and those connected with it from their assaults.

It remains, carefully to consider and review the pamphlet, and the facts and proofs we have presented, bearing upon it.

Who are its authors?

It is put forth as the production of "Jonas Greene"; and with affected modesty, he bespeaks his "kind readers" to "overlook his awkward style and want of literature."

On comparing the style of the pamphlet with letters of Mr.

and Mrs. Greene, and examining other facts which have come to light, we have come to the conclusion, that, in the main, it is the joint production of Mr. and Mrs. Greene and another person whose name we omit.

We do not question the right of Mr. Greene to claim its paternity; but, before the public, it is right that those who shared with him the work, should also share the glory or the shame.

Where was it printed?

On each of the title pages is, "Boston"; but the name of the printer does not appear. Why not? The omission is unusual. Was he ashamed to have his name appear as the publisher of such a production? Was he unwilling to incur the responsibility of a libeller? Or was it, in fact, printed much nearer to Peru than Boston? and the practise of deception commenced even on the title page?

CREDIBILITY OF THE PAMPHLET.

But it is of little consequence, ^{who are its authors?} where it was printed. The proper inquiries are—*Is it true? Are there any reasonable grounds for believing any of the charges contained in it? Can any confidence be reposed in the truthfulness, honesty and integrity of the authors of this production?*

The spirit and temper exhibited by persons, constitute one test, commonly regarded as quite reliable, to determine whether they are candid, fair and truthful.

Now, with what motives and spirit were the authors of this pamphlet evidently actuated?

Mr. Greene makes no small parade of his religion; and says his "wife has belonged to that denomination" (Methodist) "about thirty years."

On page 7, he says—"We took her, hesitatingly, to that *religious* institution."

Italicizing *religious* is a covert, mean way of insinuating and charging, that the teachers in that Seminary were irreligious and hypocritical.

Page 25—"Nor will I now say that hidden motives of vengeance, after slumbering for months, sprang to life and exercise, to accelerate for this freedom, a joint penalty, at the first favorable opportunity, on her and me."

Here is another mean attempt to make a charge, and endeavor to escape the responsibility of it, by saying, he does *not* make it. The charge, nevertheless, is made in that sentence; and its falsity and meanness are not diminished by the mode in which it is made.

“I charged him,” (Dr. Torsey,) “in the Faculty meeting, with trying to make a hypocrite of her. He showed temper, and said, ‘Do you say we tried to influence her in religious matters?’ I told him, in substance, that I could not say, by direct language, he did so, but the old proverb said, ‘Actions speak louder than words.’” [page 30.] “If she is now dishonest, *you* have made her so.” [p. 9.]

“Dr. Torsey has a great faculty to say or write in a way that he can put any construction he chooses to the same. He well understands the *art* of intrigue and double-dealing.” [p. 47.]

“Clothing of all description was allowed in the wash, promiscuously and unmarked, from the teacher (down or up, as you please,) to the kitchen-girls or help.” [p. 81.] “Can you think of any sect of people anywhere, civil or otherwise, where she would have fared any worse than she did at this religious institution?” [p. 93.] “She flees from this man” (Mr. Torsey) “as from a tiger.” [p. 113.]

“Do the public believe their bold assertions? .If so, God pity them! and parents should be cautious how they trust their children in their hands.” [p. 114.]

“I do not know about such persons having any conscience.” [p. 114.] “God and those who hold the skeleton keys only know—I do not—how much their skeleton keys had to do about their finding out her real sentiments or feelings towards them, by examining her private correspondence, in her room, in her absence!” [p. 115.] “Do the teachings of Christ appear in those professed followers?” [p. 121.]

“In *God's* name, were they not doing all they could to chagrin and mortify her sister in the house of the principal of this school,—to disappoint, distract and break the heart of L.?” [p. 122.] “Dr. Torsey is as liable to dissemble and deny what he did do, as others have done to screen themselves from blame.” [p. 140.]

“God being my judge, I believe he is attempting to palm off upon me an absolute falsehood.” [p. 142.]

“He discloses to us his wicked deception *most* when he tries to make students and others believe he loved her, was tender of her feelings, and felt bad about her misfortunes.” [p. 143.]

“The reader can never realize our *abhorrence* and *contempt* for this modern *Nero*.” [p. 144.] “Torsey and her other accusers on the Hill may have religion, but I pray God to give me a different kind of religion.” [p.145.] “I loathe and detest this miserable compound of intrigue and deception, and desire him to be kept out of my sight and mind, if possible. I will not attempt to call him deserved names, as I can find no terms in the English language, that will do him justice.” [p. 162.]

The extracts from Mrs. Greene's letters, (page 58,) are here given to show the bitter spirit of malignity with which Mr. Greene and his wife have pursued Mr. Torsey and the Seminary.

It is not to be presumed that these letters were written by Mrs. G. without the knowledge and approval of her husband.

If the reader will examine the dates of these letters of Mrs. G., and bear in mind her threat of an *annual* outpouring of such venom upon Mr. Torsey, and consider also the malignant spirit which pervades Mr. Greene's pamphlet, he will have no difficulty in deciding as to the credibility of this strange production.

Is it not in accordance with our experience, and knowledge of human nature, that *no reliance whatever can be placed in persons under the influence of such a spirit?*

Might we not reasonably expect from such sources, just such fraud in the procurement and use of affidavits and letters, and just such perversions of statements, and direct falsehoods, as we shall recall to your notice?

WHAT WAS MR. GREENE'S REAL OBJECT?

Was it to vindicate his daughter's reputation? Does he show much regard for her memory in publishing her letter to her sister, in which she says, “*Do not tell any one anything in this*”?

Can it be believed that the statements in that letter, and the letter to her class, and certain extracts from her diary, are calculated and were really expected to be of any benefit to her memory?

Do parents, whether Christian or not, when a daughter admits such facts as are admitted in those letters and extracts, and then commits suicide, seek to give publicity to the matter, out of any regard to her reputation? Is it in accordance with our experience, that parents suffering such an affliction would have requested an interview with her teachers, and then made such an exhibition of temper as Mr. G. describes on pages 43-45, and in other parts of his pamphlet? Do persons possessing proper parental feelings, after a lapse of sufficient time for internal fires, kindled by wrath, ordinarily to burn out, publish to the world such an exhibition of bad temper as pervades that book?

On the page preceding the Preface, he says his object is to circulate the pamphlet as extensively as possible; and on the last page he asks the journalists of the State "to notice the same in their journals"; and he has been pressing its sale at prices which must be highly remunerative. And also, in strange disregard of all ordinary parental instincts, he *has put the photographs of his deceased daughter into the market*; and caused them to be *exposed for sale, and hawked about in railroad cars and elsewhere!*

Have not vindictive passion, revenge, ambition for notoriety and the lust of gain extinguished or covered up all proper regard for his daughter?

WHAT ARE THE MATERIALS (*by him called "evidence"*) INTRODUCED? WERE THEY HONESTLY OBTAINED? AND HAVE THEY BEEN HONESTLY USED?

On page 79, Mr. Greene gives an extract from a letter of Miss Hunton, and comments upon it, at considerable length.

In her statement to us, (page 35,) she says, "Mr. Greene gives only a *part* of my letter. I gave him a minute description, not only of the manner in which they were made, the 'peculiar stitches,' &c., but also of the material, having a part of it then at home. Of the different marks by which I was able to identify them, he gives only one,—the 'peculiar stitches'—and to this he frequently alludes in a very sneering manner." This letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Greene to her father, asking for a description of the undersleeves.

Giving but a part of the description, suppressing the rest, and adding such comments as he did, must strike any unprejudiced mind as being a dishonest use of the letter, not less reprehensible than DIRECT falsehood.

On pages 63 and 64, Mr. Greene publishes a letter from Miss Perley. By referring to Miss Perley's statement, (page 36,) it appears that the letter was not written for publication, and that she was surprised to find it published. Would a person having any proper regard for what is just and honorable, have published a letter received under such circumstances, *without permission?* It also appears, in the statement of Miss Perley, that Mr. Newell, who, it is believed, aided Mr. Greene in preparing materials for his pamphlet, wrote to her, requesting her to send him a statement of the standing and character of Louise, so far as she knew, for the purpose of publication. She says: "I answered it, *positively declining* to have my testimony placed in print."

If Mr. Greene or Mr. Newell could have had any doubt about the impropriety of publishing Miss Perley's *first* letter, without her permission, her letter to Mr. Newell should have dispelled any such doubt. But not only was her *first* letter published, but *extracts from her last were published "freely."*

Also, on page 62 Mr. Greene publishes two extracts of letters professing to come from members of her class. These he prefaces with this remark, "I have also before me a few other letters from her classmates, handed to me by the same friend." (page 61.)—The first extract is from a letter from Miss Bowers. In this she says, "When trying to write for publication, I could not do it, and for several reasons think it not best to publish anything." And yet, in violation of this expressed wish and purpose of the writer, he not only publishes this, but several extracts from her private letters to Mr. and Mrs. Greene—mere letters of sympathy, never designed for publication. Let the reader now turn to Miss Bowers' affidavit, page 28, and read what she says upon this point.

And still Mr. Greene remarks (page 119), "I have not made a quotation from a single letter marked private or confidential."

A letter which the writer *positively declines* to have published,

is, so far as its publication is concerned, "private and confidential." And if a man publishes extracts from *such* a letter, and says, "*I have not made a quotation from a single letter marked private or confidential,*" he is not only guilty of a *dishonorable act* in its publication, but, of *falsehood*.

The case of Miss Abbie S. Fuller resembles that of Miss Perley and Miss Bowers.

Mr. Newell had written to her, requesting a letter for publication, and she had declined. She resides in Augusta. It appears from her affidavit (page 34) that Mr. Greene called on her several times, to talk with her about Louise. On two of these occasions, he asked her to write to his wife, saying she was very anxious to have from her a full description of that garment of hers found in the possession of Louise. Thus urged, she complied with his request, and wrote to Mrs. Greene "a strictly private letter, never intended for publication." She added, as would be expected, "a few words of sympathy for the mother of Louise."

And yet Mr. Greene publishes extracts from *that* letter (page 78), and *portions* of her conversation with him; and in such manner, and with such comments, as are calculated to deceive the public, and do great injustice to Miss Fuller.

We will allude to but one other case, that of Miss Mira I. Reed.

Her affidavit, on pages 29-34, will be carefully read; and in connection with pages 53-55 in Mr. Greene's pamphlet, by those who have it.

The deception practised upon that estimable young lady, as described in her affidavit, is astounding.

At Mr. Greene's house she told him she had nothing to say against Dr. Torsey or the Institution; and did not wish to say anything which should be used against them.

Mr. Greene said, "We wish to know about this simply for our own satisfaction." There was no intimation given that her statements were to be printed.

In January following (1867) he called to see her at Kents Hill; and persuaded her to take a ride with him, wishing, as he said, to talk with her about Louise. After riding about half

a mile, he called at Mr. Skolfield's and requested her to go in, though a stranger to the family. He then took a paper from his pocket, saying he wanted her to give a sort of certificate to Louise's character. He was in great haste and read it very rapidly. Miss Reed took the paper, but read only a few lines, the writing not being very legible, and Mr. Greene being in great haste; and without time for examination or reflection, she signed it. She, however, noticed that on different pages there were several vacant spaces, which Mr. Greene said he left for the purpose of inserting other things afterwards; and he added, "he should put the document in better language."

It seemed needful to Mr. Greene that her statement should be sworn to. He pretended he had business at Readfield Corner (where he could find a Justice of the Peace). Of course she could not well object to going.

As he approached the Corner, he told her, life was uncertain, and as she was going West, if she should not live, the paper would be of no service to him unless she should make oath to it. She strongly objected. But on being assured by Mr. Greene that it should not be used against her, nor against the Institution, she was persuaded to make oath to it.

At this very time, he and his confederates had commenced collecting materials for the pamphlet, and the assurances he gave Miss Reed were an outrageous imposition. He took all this pains, and used these deceptive artifices and assurances, for the very purpose of having her affidavit printed in his book!

And what was more infamous than all else, it appears, from the account of Miss Reed, that *it had been changed, when published, so that she is made to say, in print, many things she never did say, and never would have said, because they are untrue!*

We have known of persons having been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for the crime of perjury. But we have never known any *such* convicted felon, whose crime involved such depth of depravity, as these transactions described by Miss Reed.

We think that no reader can avoid the conclusion that a man who can be guilty of such transactions is *utterly undeserving of belief, whether under oath or not under oath.*

We find, scattered through the pamphlet, between twenty

and thirty extracts from letters which Mr. Greene says he has; *but he does not give the names of the writers of any of them.*

How many different letters there are, by how many different persons written, and by what means they were obtained, we have no information. Nor do we know whether the extracts have been correctly made, or are altered to suit the wishes of Mr. Greene. A man who could alter the affidavit of Miss Reed, in the manner she describes, is certainly capable of altering or fabricating extracts from letters. It could be done with much less danger of detection, if the names of the writers of the real or pretended letters were not given.

If the letters are genuine, and the extracts also, we do not know whether the other suppressed parts of the letters would not qualify or entirely change the effect of the parts published.

We see what he has done in the case of Miss Bowers. On page 138 of his book, Mr. Greene reflects with great severity upon the course of Miss Case. He says, "It is clear to my mind that this one of the leading spirits of the Faculty then knew as well as Torsey that she would be expelled." He then says, "One other member of her class writes me June, 1867, that Miss Case," etc. Now turn to Miss Bowers' affidavit, page 28, and you will see what she says with reference to this extract.

Mr. Greene suppresses the whole of that letter, except that short extract (and this he garbles), and then launches his invectives against Miss Case in the following language: "Then her first object was to explain and clear herself. The next object was to publish her private confession to all the class," etc. Was ever deception more apparent? With Miss Bowers' letter before him, he knew he was suppressing the truth, and thereby uttering a falsehood.

The suppression of truth is sometimes the most effectual way of promulgating falsehood. He who did in the case of Miss Hunton and Miss Perley, is capable of doing it in other cases, where detection would be nearly impracticable.

We think there is no occasion to give any further attention to these real or pretended extracts.

Besides the four persons named (Miss Hunton, Miss Perley, Miss Bowers, and Miss Fuller), Mr. Greene has introduced the names of five others.

On page 80 and 81, he gives the statement of D. F. Houghton, to show, as he says, that Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were cognizant of and allowed in the gentlemen's department, "this loose practise."

It appears from his statement that while he attended school at Kents Hill, which was in the winter and spring of 1864 and 1865, he lost in the wash, two articles of clothing which were marked with the initials of his name. A few days afterward he made it known to a fellow-student, who told him he had taken from the table, where the clothes were laid, after being washed, an article of the same kind, if not the one lost, and that H. might have it. But he found it was not his and would not take it. He adds, "But after some hesitation, I took it and went to the steward, and told him the circumstances, asked him if I should keep them until I found mine. He told me I might, and if I did not find what I had lost, or an owner to what I had, I might keep it; which I did, and wore it away."

In a letter furnished us, he says he did not intend to convey the idea that any loose practise was approved of; that further than the fact he named, he did not know what was approved of. Mr. Houghton's statement is not in conflict with the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett, and does not sustain Mr. Greene's proposition.

Mr. Greene gives, what he says, are extracts from letters of two other young ladies, on pages 75 and 76. These extracts do not help Mr. Greene, in his attack upon the Seminary. The *suppressed* parts, of course, would not aid him.

On page 75 he quotes and italicises seven lines from a letter of Miss Sherburne.

We do not know under what circumstances the letter was obtained, whether it was intended for publication, nor whether Mr. Greene has taken the same deceptive and dishonorable advantage of her as he did of Miss Perley, Miss Hunton, Miss Fuller and Miss Bowers; and we do not deem it of any importance to comment upon this extract.

On page 61 Mr. Greene publishes in full a letter from Miss Adelaide Webb, to Mr. S. R. Newell, dated December 16th, 1866.

This letter is highly creditable to the feelings and judgment

of an intimate friend of Louise. We think it exhibits a much better spirit, and clearer evidence of a good heart, and of sincere attachment and regard for Louise, than either of her parent's has shown in any part of Mr. Greene's pamphlet. In that letter there is no bitterness—no calling upon God, in a light, irreverent way—no sneering at religion or religious people—no scurrility—no false charges against others—*not one word of censure against any connected with the Seminary at Kents Hill.*

As Mr. Greene commends this letter so highly, and publishes it entire, it is to be regretted, that he and his wife had not imbibed somewhat of its spirit.

It will be noticed that this letter was *in reply to one from Mr. Newell*, who, it would seem, had then commenced gathering materials for the pamphlet.

We have intended to allude at least, to all of the written evidence or statements which Mr. Greene introduces into his book, excepting statements from his family. Does it not seem remarkable that so little occasion for censure of the teachers at Kents Hill should appear? Consider the unwearied efforts of Mr. Greene and his associates to find every disaffected person they could; the artifices he has resorted to; the fraud he has practised; *the direct falsehoods inserted in Miss Reed's affidavit by him or by his procurement*; the garbled extracts from letters, with such omissions that the writers *were made by him* to promulgate falsehoods; and then look it all over, and you will be surprised to find how little there is; and of how little worth.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The reader will doubtless remember that during the spring and summer of 1867, there appeared in a number of the papers of the State what purports to be an account of "a meeting of the citizens of the town of Peru" to take measures to "erect a monument" to perpetuate the memory of Miss M. Louise Greene, on the spot where her remains were found.

This was also published in the form of a circular and widely scattered through the State. The article was accompanied in the paper from which it was taken, with editorial remarks, from which we extract the following:—

“Conceiving that the reports to which the affair gave rise in the newspapers are calculated to do injustice to the memory of Miss Greene, her friends have taken steps to establish her character, up to the time of the charges against her, by the testimony of those who had the best opportunity of observing her conduct. We subjoin a certificate prepared by the Town Clerk of Peru.”

Then follows the certificate found in Greene’s book, pages 14 and 15.

Also immediately preceding the circular, the editor says:—

“By the following circular it will be seen that the citizens of Peru have taken steps to raise a monument to the memory of the unfortunate girl, who could die rather than suffer disgrace.”

The reader, we think, will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that this circular was the production of Mr. Greene, or of some one with his knowledge and consent. He is, therefore, responsible for it. It is obvious that the reported chairman of the meeting, and the first named on the “committee,” knew nothing of the circular until it appeared in print. How many of the others named were alike ignorant, is left for the reader to conjecture.

To show the method to which Mr. Greene resorts to influence the public upon the subject, and to show his claim upon the confidence of the tribunal to which he appeals in his book, page 4, we present the following correspondence:—

MONMOUTH, January 25, 1868.

CAPT. SAMUEL HOLMES—*Dear Sir*: The following, which is taken from the *Portland Transcript* of March 23, 1867, will explain itself:—

“At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Peru, Capt. Samuel Holmes being called to the chair, S. R. Newell, Esq., was chosen Secretary. It was voted to raise a Committee of six, whose duty shall be to solicit funds by contribution from the public, for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot where M. Louise Greene so terribly perished, as a mark of respect to her memory for her womanly accomplishments, virtues, natural as well as great acquired abilities. It is believed that the public desire to contribute something to rear a respectable monument to mark the spot where one of their brightest ornaments perished.

“Rev. S. S. Wyman and Rev. Wm. Woodman, of Peru, Rev. A. Maxwell, of Sumner, Rev. R. B. Andrews, of Mechanic Falls, Rev. O. H. Johnson, of Jay, and Rev. P. Hopkins, of Woodstock, were chosen said Committee, who are to receive the funds and direct the expenditure.

“The undersigned accept the position assigned us, and will aid the enterprise. We believe the public desire to give expression to their feelings and sympathy in some way, and we would suggest that each community interested appoint a suitable person, male or female, as sub-committee, to present the subject to their citizens; we would further advise that each sub-committee simply state the object for which the fund is to be raised, and receive what is voluntarily given. Let the stone be reared just in proportion as the public shall contribute.

“Sub-committees will attend to their duty, and when they have closed their labors, they will forward the amount in their hands to either of the undersigned. Also, all private contributors will do the same, and, if desired, their names will be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

“When the monument is completed, the public will be notified, when religious services will be held on that sacred spot, which will be suitably dedicated.

“Classmates, students, teachers, scholars, acquaintances, strangers, one and all, are respectfully invited to send in their free offerings. Any neighborhood, school, or association can adopt their own way to collect and forward what they choose. Any sum, be it small or otherwise, will be very acceptable.

S. S. WYMAN,	} <i>Committee.</i>
WM. WOODSUM,	
A. MAXWELL,	
R. B. ANDREWS,	
O. H. JOHNSON,	
P. HOPKINS,	

Peru, January 1st, 1867.”

Will you have the kindness to answer the following questions?

1. Was there to your knowledge, “a meeting of the citizens of the town of Peru,” held as the extract which I send you states?

2. If so, were you present and were you “called to the chair,” as stated in the extract?

3. Did you ever know or hear of such a meeting as this account specifies, and for the purpose therein stated, until you learned it through the public press?

4. Will you please state, as nearly as you can recollect, the conversation you held with the Rev. S. S. Wyman upon the subject?

Please answer by return mail, and grant me the privilege, if deemed necessary, to make your answer public.

Truly yours,

D. B. RANDALL.

Reply.

PERU, Jan. 29, 1868.

REV. D. B. RANDALL—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 25th instant is received, and in answer to your first question, "Was there, to your knowledge, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Peru, held as the extract which I send you states?" Answer, I have no knowledge of any such meeting.

Second, "If so, were you present, and were you called to the chair?" Answer, I was not present, and was not called to the chair of any such meeting.

Third, "Did you ever know or hear of such a meeting as this account specifies, and for the purpose herein stated, until you learned it through the public press?" Answer, No, I do not.

You wish me to state a conversation I held with Rev. Samuel S. Wyman, on the subject. The Rev. S. S. Wyman called on me I think in the month of May or June last, and inquired if there had been a meeting held in which he and others had been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to procure a monument for Miss M. Louise Greene. I told him I knew of no such meeting. He told me he had seen an account of such meeting in the papers, and that he had had papers sent to him to circulate to obtain subscriptions for a monument. He manifested a good deal of surprise at the whole proceeding. Said he had not circulated the papers, and that he should not do so. You are at liberty to make the answers herewith submitted, public if deemed best.*

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL HOLMES.

*We respectfully commend the above to the notice of the editor of the *Portland Transcript*.

The public may be curious to know how much has been contributed for that purpose, and what disposition has been made of it. How soon the monument is to be completed, and "when the religious services will be held on that sacred spot." We are sorry to be unable to give any information upon these points.

A Few of the many Errors and Falsehoods in the Pamphlet, Exposed.

Mr. Greene says on page 50 that Roscoe Smith told him that Dr. T. told him that in answer to Louise's request to have the affair kept from the school and she stay and graduate, he told her "the school knew it, or most of them."

We have the letter of Mr. Smith to Mr. Torsey, dated Dec. 30, 1867, in which he says that Dr. Torsey did not tell him that he said this to Louise; and that he, Smith, did not so tell Greene.

It also appears from Mr. Torsey's affidavit that he did not tell her so.

On page 118, Mr. Greene states he has just received a letter, dated July 22d, 1867, in which the writer says he lost his wallet, containing about \$700 in money; and that he had heard of a number of students who lost money and other articles; and thereupon Mr. Greene makes his characteristic comments.

We have the affidavit of Mr. Chas. P. Gower, (the person alluded to,) in which he says he received in the summer of 1867, "three letters from Mr. Greene, asking many questions about losing money; whether he had lost any clothes, or knew of others who had lost money or clothes; also, whether he had had any clothes exchanged there, or knew of any one who was ill-treated by the teachers or Torsey," &c., &c.

We have two of these letters. We see here what persevering efforts Mr. Greene has made to find out every one who had been displeased at Kents Hill, and to ascertain everything that could be used against the Seminary.

Mr. Gower "was very busy and answered the letters hurriedly, not supposing they would be printed or made public in any way." He says "he did not lose about seven hundred dollars, but about seven dollars, and is quite sure he wrote Mr. Greene so."

Mr. Greene complains that Mr. Torsey did not permit his daughter to go home with Miss Chapman in 1864. He says they both went to Dr. T. together, to get permission for L. to go, "she carrying my general permit in her hand." "They saw Dr. Torsey on the street, L. made known her request, and he refused to grant it," &c. [p. 22.]

Mr. Greene materially misrepresents the facts in this case. It appears from the affidavits of Mr. Torsey (page 9), and of Miss Chapman (page 43), that Miss Greene was alone when she met Mr. Torsey, once on the Seminary grounds, and soon after, on the street; and asked permission to go home with Miss Chapman; and that she *had no permit from her parents, to make such a visit.*

In both instances, her request was denied, and the reason was given;—that the rules of the school did not allow students to ride away from the Hill without permission from parents.

Later, in the evening of the same day, Miss Greene, accompanied by Miss Chapman, pursues Mr. Torsey to his room, *after he had retired*, sick and suffering from neuralgic pain, and importunes him, for the *third* time; and replies to his refusal, with impertinence.

Mr. Greene says (page 24 of his book), "No valid reason existed or was given why her request could not be granted. Was it just to deny her?"

Miss Greene *had no permit from her parents to make this visit, and there was no necessity for it.*

There was then a valid reason for the refusal, and it was given.

Even if Miss Greene had had a permit from her parents; in view of her repeated violations of rule, in this particular, she might justly have been refused at this time.

The Rules of the school are mostly published in the Catalogue. The following additional Rules are repeated from time to time to the students:

1. *Students must not visit each others rooms, or in any way disturb each other, in study hours.*
2. *Those under age must not leave the Hill to visit friends, without permits from Parents or Guardians.*
3. *Students wishing to spend money in riding or in pleasure excursions, must have permits from Parents or Guardians.*

The reasons for these rules are obvious. No judicious parent

would place a daughter at a seminary where such regulations are not enforced.

Mr. Greene says: "On Wednesday morning she was told by Dr. Torsey that the school knew it." [p. 50.] "Her confession was made Tuesday afternoon, and early next morning Dr. Torsey tells her,—'The school knew it.' Was it true that this matter had been published to the school of over two hundred students in so brief a time?" [p. 51.]

Dr. Torsey did not tell her the school knew it. He told her he did not know "whether any of the students knew it, but it would be difficult to have it kept a secret." [p. 11.]

Mr. Greene says that Dr. Torsey and Miss Case told him the character of Louise was "irreproachable." Dr. Torsey states, under oath, that he never did; and so does Miss Case.

Mr. Greene says that at the meeting of the Faculty, called at his request in 1866,—"Once in the course of the conversation he" (Dr. Torsey) "stamped upon the floor, thus trying to stop us and stamp us down in that way." [p. 45.] And again, on page 114,—"Torsey, when we were accusing him of prejudice and injustice, stamped his foot on the floor, and tried to stop us with this show of authority, or to stamp us down."

Professors Robinson, Morse and Harriman, and Miss Robinson, on oath, say that the statement of Mr. Greene is "*utterly untrue and unfounded.*" [p. 14.] And Miss Case, who was also at that meeting, testifies, "Mr. Torsey did not, to my knowledge, stamp his foot upon the floor, or in any way treat them (Mr. and Mrs. Greene) uncivilly. On the contrary, he was most gentlemanly, kind and forbearing." [p. 16.]

It appears that at that meeting Mr. and Mrs. Greene were mad; and it is not uncommon for persons in such condition to think that others are mad.

Mr. Greene states, on page 33, that Mr. Chandler, the student who went to Peru with his daughter Chestina, told him certain things; among others, that "it was the general belief on the Hill that she was deranged."

Mr. Chandler, under oath, says, "I know I never told him so. I did not see Mr. Greene at all." [p. 48.]

The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Greene as to the arti-

cles of wearing apparel lost by Louise, in the wash, we consider unworthy of credit. We refer to pages 16, 17, 19, 72 and 73 of his pamphlet, and other places, in which he claims that his daughter lost, the first term she was at the Hill, five articles, all plainly marked; also one pair of rubbers, a good umbrella, \$3.00, and a dollar's worth of postage stamps;—the second term, some small articles, such as handkerchiefs and towels, and one plainly marked chemise;—third term, one pair lace undersleeves, one flannel underskirt, marked, and two marked night-caps;—fourth term, one pair sandal rubbers;—fifth term, one pair marked ruffled drawers, some napkins and a handkerchief;—sixth term, one pair spotted muslin undersleeves, three pairs white woolen stockings, all she had, and all plainly marked;—seventh term, one veil, one napkin, and other small articles;—eighth term, one new cotton skirt, and one wide silk scarf." In fact, in every term when she boarded in the College Building, she is said to have "lost more or less of such articles as napkins, towels, veils, gloves, handkerchiefs, drawers, stockings, &c., &c." And the last term, "60 articles or more lost or missing, this term only!"

Miss Greene commenced at Kents Hill, March, 1861. There are three terms a year. The sixth term commenced in November, 1862, *the winter term*, when Mr. Greene says she lost "three pairs of white woolen stockings, *all she had!* She had not then commenced taking things which did not belong to her; and we find no suggestion in the pamphlet, as to what was done when her stockings were all gone.

If we had not shown that the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Greene are undeserving of any credit, whether made under oath or not, the proofs that we have offered, as to the supply she had when she boarded herself, and Mrs. Merrill did her washing, the mode in which the laundry was managed, and the fact that not one word of complaint of any such losses, was made by Louise to Mrs. Daggett, nor to any one of her school-mates, so far as we can learn, would render the above account of pretended losses, *utterly incredible.**

It will not be forgotten that Mr. and Mrs. Greene, according to their account, must have known of their alleged losses, as

*See statement of Mrs. Patterson, page 49.

they were occurring, and yet not a word of complaint from either of them during fifteen terms!

Another ground of complaint by Mr. Greene is that the teachers at Kents Hill, especially Dr. Torsey, were prejudiced against his daughter, and that she was ill-treated and annoyed by them.

If she had lost clothes and other things, and had been treated as he pretends, he would not have kept her at the Seminary; he would not have sent his other two daughters to the same school, and would not have been so desirous in the spring of 1866, to purchase Mr. Packard's house and become the nearest neighbor of Dr. Torsey; and that, too, for the purpose of continuing his other daughters at that Seminary, especially in view of the unpleasant presentiments of his daughter, of which he speaks repeatedly in his book.

In order to harrow up and exasperate the feelings of his readers against the teachers at Kents Hill, he asserts that Louise, with, "as it were, her brain on fire, walks her lonely room through that night." (Tuesday night, 22d May.) [p. 122.] That Miss Case did all she could to accuse and convict her, and left her alone the night before she left. [p. 88.] And he attempts to make his readers believe that it was known to the teachers, and especially to Miss Case, that she was alone and in great distress that night; and was designedly left alone, that she might be driven to self destruction.

At that time, her intimate friend, Mary E. Chapman, was her room-mate. She asked Miss Case twice for permission to stay with Miss Hunton that night; the request was positively refused, and she was directed to stay in her room. Neither Miss Case nor any other teacher knew that she was absent from her room that night. [pages 16 and 45.] Of course Miss Chapman would not have left Louise alone, if she had been in such condition as to make the act unkind.

Miss Bowers testifies that she was in Louise's room the next morning (May 23), and found her at her toilet; and saw nothing that led her to infer that she had not been in bed as usual.

"She told me she had slept alone during the night; and if her bed had not been occupied, I think I should have noticed it." [p. 27.]

Miss Pike testifies that Louise, the same morning, came to Chestina's room and went to the mirror and arranged her hair, cuffs, etc., saying, "I did not complete my toilet before starting." [p. 38.]

The reader can judge from such fabrications what respect the author's statements are entitled to.

Skeleton Key.

It appears from the pamphlet that Miss Greene had had a skeleton key about three years, with which she could open all or nearly all of the students' rooms in the College Building.

But Mr. Greene says that "it was given her years before, by a student, as a sort of keepsake; and that while having the key was charged against her as a crime, no attempt has ever been made to prove that she ever used it wrongfully." [p. 6.]

We do not find any evidence that it was so given or kept. And it is somewhat remarkable that a young lady, so nearly perfect as Mr. Greene represents her, should keep in a Seminary of learning, *as a keepsake*, a skeleton key, that would open all the students' rooms and certain other rooms in the College Building. *Especially in view of the fact that the students of the Seminary are frequently and faithfully warned against keeping such keys in their possession; and they are often told the possession of a skeleton key could be considered as reasonable evidence of intended wrong doing.* We do not find, however, that her having it was charged as a crime against her. Whether she was accustomed to use it wrongfully, we do not certainly know.

We do know that such locks and keys were procured for the College Building, that it was believed and intended that the key of any one room should not open the lock on any other room. After keys have been used awhile, it will sometimes happen that a key somewhat worn will open another lock. But we find that the key of the room occupied by Miss Greene at the time she unlocked Miss Huntington's room, as described in her affidavit, (p. 29,) will not open the lock of No. 10.

Mr. Daggett, in a letter in our possession, states that "the locks and keys of rooms Nos. 8 and 10 are the same now that they were at the time referred to by Emma Huntington in her affidavit; and No. 10 cannot be unlocked by the key of No. 8."

We do not know of any way in which Miss Greene could have opened that lock, except with her skeleton key,—which would certainly be a wrongful use of it. And we do not well see how she could have obtained certain articles belonging to other students, *which were plainly marked*, except from their rooms, and by the same means. The possession of such a key in spite of frequent warnings, would certainly be a constant temptation to wrong doing, and it may have been one of the principal causes that led to the sad catastrophe in the history of the young lady.

It is claimed by Mr. Greene that the five dollars admitted to have been taken by Louise from Miss Church's room, was taken under some mysterious, unaccountable influence, not amounting to theft; that she made no attempt to conceal the act; that she promptly confessed it, when, if there had been any *real* guilt, she would have refrained from confessing, and would have escaped detection.

The facts in this case (as seems to be Mr. Greene's usual course,) are, in part, suppressed, and, in part, misrepresented.

Miss Church testifies (pages 22 and 23,) that she put the five dollar bill into her portmonnaie, and this into her table drawer, and then closed the drawer. It was left in that condition. She locked her door the next morning, when she went to breakfast, and found it locked when she returned. She distinctly remembers that Miss Greene did not come to breakfast that morning till after she had finished eating. She ascertained, immediately after breakfast, that the money was gone.

She says it must have been taken while she was at breakfast. She informed Miss Case of the loss, and the next morning told Miss Greene. She was sewing, "and colored very deeply,—did not look up,"—was confused,—and left the conviction on Miss Church's mind that she knew about it.

Mr. Daggett testifies (pages 19 and 20),—"After Miss Greene's equivocation about the handkerchief and other articles, I felt confident that she took the money. I first asked her, 'Where is that five dollar bill you took from Miss Church's portmonnaie?' She colored, hesitated and said, 'I have not got it.' Feeling still more confirmed, by her appearance, that she took the money, I asked, 'What have you done with it?' She did not

answer for some minutes; nor until I advised her to disclose the whole thing. At last she said, 'I gave it to Mrs. Kent.' I asked her if she would restore it, and she said she would, and did so the next morning."

Mr. Greene, in various parts of his pamphlet, asserts and charges, in effect, that early in the day of the 23d of May, and before noon, Dr. Torsey was informed that Louise had left, and must have known that she left in such condition and under such circumstances, as to have created the belief in his mind that she would probably commit suicide; and that the general belief, on the Hill, was that she would. He more than intimates that Mr. Torsey purposely drove her to distraction by his cruelty. He says that there was ample time to send to Lewiston in season to save his daughter, and endeavors to make his readers believe that a messenger would have been sent, and his daughter would have been saved, but for Mr. Torsey's management in preventing it.

On examining the affidavits of Dr. Torsey and Mr. Harriman, and other proofs we have presented, it will be found that Dr. Torsey did not know she had left until afternoon; and was not informed till a later hour, that she had gone in her poorest apparel. He was told that she said she should return that day. He had no suspicion that she would commit suicide. Mr. Harriman advised to defer sending in any direction till it should be seen whether she should return that afternoon in the train from Lewiston.

But if Dr. Torsey had sent a team *immediately* upon learning she had left, it would have reached Lewiston too late. The team could not have started from the Hill earlier than one or two o'clock P. M., [See Mr. Harriman's affidavit, page 45.] and would not have reached Lewiston earlier than seven o'clock, the distance being twenty-seven miles, and the traveling very bad.

Louise left the Elm House, in Auburn, a little after four o'clock, P. M., perhaps as late as twenty minutes past four, and was not seen afterwards,—as is stated in Greene's pamphlet, page 34.

It thus appears that *if Dr. Torsey had dispatched a team, it would have arrived at Lewiston at least two hours too late.*

If any further proof should seem needful to show that we have not allowed too much time for the messenger to go to Lewiston, we would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Chandler (p. 47), who says: "We started about six o'clock, and arrived at Mr. Greene's house about midnight." Mr. Greene says "that the distance is twenty-five miles,"—about the same as from Kents Hill to Lewiston.

Mr. Greene says (p. 34 of pamphlet,) "that on receiving notice from Mr. Chandler and Chestina, he was terribly alarmed as to her faté,—made all haste to proceed to Lewiston, and soon was ready to start." But he did not arrive at Lewiston, the distance being thirty-five miles, till about ten o'clock the next morning; having been, according to his account, nearly ten hours traveling thirty-five miles.

And yet, page 139 of his pamphlet, he allows but "about three hours" to drive a team from Kents Hill to Lewiston, a distance of twenty-seven miles!

The parents undoubtedly believed that Louise had gone to her uncle's at Auburn, where he would naturally call on his way to Lewiston. Hence the perfect coolness with which they received the news of her departure, and hence the reason that Mr. Greene made no haste to pursue his erring and "distracted" daughter.

It is claimed, by Mr. Greene, that there was a gross violation of propriety and of law, in going into his daughter's room, and examining the articles which had been taken by her; that she was accused, tried, condemned and virtually expelled, in a most cruel and outrageous manner; that there should have been a regular trial, with counsel, etc.

The Building in which her room was, did not belong to her, any more than a man's house belongs to a child who occupies one of its rooms. And the teachers had the same moral and legal right to enter her room, without legal process—even if she had objected—as a parent would have to enter a room in his own house, occupied by a child.

But *Louise made no objection*. Her room was visited by *her express consent*; and every article that was examined, was, on request, produced by her; and not one was taken, excepting those she admitted were not hers.

She was not expelled—and was treated with a degree of len-

iciency which, we think, has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in such cases.

Here was a young lady, about twenty-two years old, in whose possession a large number of articles were found, belonging to other students, which had mysteriously disappeared. Some of them were plainly marked. One article had been marked, by Louise, *with her own name*. A skeleton key was found in her possession,—which she admitted she had had for some two or three years—that would unlock all the students' rooms in the College Building, and some other rooms. She admitted she had taken five dollars from Miss Church's room, and no excuse or palliation whatever was made or pretended for *this* act. No intimation had been given by her parents, or by any other person, that there was any tendency, in Louise, to mental or moral insanity.

Now, in determining whether the teachers conducted mildly and with great forbearance, or rashly and with great cruelty,—we are to consider the facts as they *then* existed, and the knowledge and information the teachers *then* possessed. Suppose the Faculty had done just as Mr. Greene appears to think they ought to have done. If they had smoothed the matter over—justified or excused her taking so many articles of clothing, and having the skeleton key—if they had assured her that stealthily going into another's room and taking money—was a trivial matter, which could be hushed up and kept secret—and that she could stay and graduate with the highest honors—just as though her conduct had been irreproachable—and if it had been possible to keep the matter secret, and such a reprehensible course had been pursued,—who in the community, that has the slightest regard to the distinction between virtue and vice, or to truth, honesty and uprightness, would not have despised the teachers in that Seminary, and have ceased to have any respect for their impartiality or integrity.

Subsequent events, unusual, unexpected, and which the teachers had no ground for anticipating, are not to be regarded, in determining whether they acted properly. There are many wise “prophets of the past.”

Suppose Louise had not committed suicide—and other acts of misconduct had subsequently come to light, how many would have condemned the teachers for not having expelled her *at once*?

Yet Mr. Greene declares that his daughter *fled* from Dr. Torsey "as from a tiger." Could a charge be more unfounded and wicked? Contradicted as the father is, by the dying testimony of his child, for whose memory he professes much love, he nevertheless insists on spreading the defamation, with the most untiring persistency. He can see and understand why this daughter should *flee* from her teachers, as from persons intent on her *ruin!* Can he see as clearly, and explain to the public, why in her flight she did not seek a *father's protection* against these wicked people, who he contends were pursuing her?

In many parts of his pamphlet, Mr. Greene endeavors to create, in the public mind, the belief that the funds given by the State to this Seminary, have been perverted from their legitimate use—that the expenses of students there are exorbitantly high—and that the teachers and other officials connected with the Seminary must have become enriched, and are bigoted and tyrannical.

The proofs we have presented conclusively show that Miss Greene—as well as other students—was treated with great kindness; and that *every one of Mr. Greene's charges is utterly without the least foundation in truth*—and that the exact opposite of such charges is the real truth.

The *expenses* of students at Kents Hill are considerably less than at most other institutions of similar grade. The highest price ever charged for board, in the winter term, including *use of furnished room, washing, fuel and lights*, is \$4.00 per week. The price is usually much lower, the price varying from term to term, according to the cost of materials and labor.

The profits of the Boarding House have been only sufficient to make the needful repairs, and make good the waste.

The price of tuition in the College course is \$7.00 per term* of thirteen weeks; in the Seminary course, \$6.00 per term.

Tuition in Music, Penmanship, Book-keeping and ornamental branches, is extra, and as low as at any other similar institution.

A majority of the students board themselves, and thereby considerably reduce their expenses.

It will be seen that the advantages of this Institution, like

*The tuition in the College course while Miss Greene was in the Institution was \$6.00 per term.

most colleges and seminaries, are afforded to students at a price *much less than the cost*. Every student is, in part, a beneficiary.

Mr. Greene speaks of the large amount he has paid to the Seminary, "in former times, when my purse was open to the claims of that Institution" (page 99 of his pamphlet); intimating that he has contributed liberally to its funds,—but if he has ever contributed a dollar to the Institution as a donation, the fact has not come to our knowledge.

The compensation paid to the teachers has always been moderate—the aggregate amount of salaries last year was \$4455.06, divided among eight teachers,—the salary of Mr. Torsey, the President, being \$941.76. This is largely in advance from former years. Some of the teachers have families, and find their salaries hardly sufficient to meet the demands of a very frugal living. They remain at the Institution at a pecuniary sacrifice, from their regard for the Institution, and for the cause of learning.

There are many charges and insinuations scattered through Mr. Greene's pamphlet, which we have not noticed in this Review. We deem it unnecessary. They are all answered in the proofs presented.

Alleged Insanity of Miss Greene.

In many parts of the pamphlet, Mr. Greene makes statements, and introduces the statements of others, as to the state of her health and of her mind at different periods of her life.

We are fearfully and wonderfully made. Notwithstanding the many books that have been written upon mental and moral philosophy, very little is really known in regard to the operations of the mind. There are often hereditary or other tendencies to suicide or other crimes, so strong as nearly or quite to take away moral accountability. And there is often such method in insanity as to make it very difficult to determine whether one is really sane or not.

It appears that before Louise came to Kents Hill she lost a very dear friend. Who that friend was is not stated by Mr. Greene, nor does it appear what was the actual or expected relationship between them. It *does* appear that her mind then received a severe shock; and that she made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide. We think there can be no reasonable

doubt that Mr. and Mrs. Greene knew this fact—as they did other facts, transpiring from time to time, which they now adduce as proofs of her tendency to insanity.

It was plainly their duty to communicate to her teachers these facts, or, at least, some of them, that they might be enabled to treat so delicate a case with especial care. But no such intimation was given to the teachers by either of them;—and if there is any occasion to regret that a different course was not taken with Louise (regarding her liability to suicide), *her parents alone are blameworthy.*

Miss Greene's Letter.

Mr. Greene has seen fit to publish two letters written by his daughter, one to the class, the other to her sister Chestina, the day she left, and after she had taken the cars; probably written at Auburn, at the hotel where she spent several hours. They are the last letters, and the only ones, it is believed, she wrote after leaving the school. On the closest examination of those letters—which are substantially the same—giving the cause of her trouble and of her leaving, the impartial reader will fail to perceive that she charges the slightest blame on her teachers, or gives an intimation that she had been wronged or injured by any one connected with the Seminary. But, on the contrary, it is most apparent that she viewed the teachers as kind, Christian people, on whom she could and *did* recommend her young sister, left at Kents Hill, to rely for protection and “strength.” The letter to her sister is found in Mr. Greene’s pamphlet, page 39. (See, also, page 56 of this Reply.)

No one can read this letter without feeling the deepest sympathy for its unhappy author. But it can impart no lustre to her memory, or give consolation to afflicted friends, to charge innocent persons with the great crime of maliciously conspiring to ruin her. With what heart could a father give publicity to this letter which was written *only* for the eye of the sister to whom it was addressed, and by the grossest perversion of its contents, make his deceased daughter bear false and damaging testimony against her teachers, on whom he wishes to fasten the responsibility of her tragical death.

“My much loved but deeply wronged sister.” Who had wronged her sister? To whom did she refer when she addressed

those words to Chestina? Had she allusion to Dr. Torsey or any of her teachers whom she had just left? Remember, this was a private letter, intended to be seen *only by her sister*. She could speak plainly, without restraint. If she had been wronged by the teachers, would she not *now* declare it to Chestina, in justice to herself and in justice to this confiding sister, who was still under the charge of these people? Surely she would; she could not have failed to do so. But not an intimation escapes her in either letter published, that she held the teachers, or any one connected with the Seminary, responsible in *any degree*, for the unfortunate position in which she views herself. She sought, as was natural, to palliate her offences to her sister by giving the most favorable construction to her own unfortunate acts; yet she held herself *alone responsible* for the consequences to herself, and to her "deeply wronged sister." Hence, having related to her sister in this *private* letter "the whole story," she appeals to Chestina to forgive her, in the following touching language: "It is a great deal to ask; perhaps you cannot do it now; but some time will you not try to forgive me?"

"Dr. Torsey informed me this morning that I had better leave to-day; 'not expulsion,' he said, 'we won't call it that, but I advise you to go home.'" This extract agrees materially with Dr. Torsey's statement of what transpired at the interview he had with Miss Greene the morning she left. By request, she met Dr. Torsey in the parlor at the College. Both were deeply troubled by what had transpired, and the anxious inquiry was, "What can be done?" Miss Greene said if the matter was known to the school, she could not stay. Knowing, as Dr. Torsey did, the impracticability of keeping it secret, he dare not assure her it would not be known to the school. Finding her determined to leave, he agreed to arrange for her to go home that day. He kindly assured her, "We won't call it expulsion," and that he would be her friend in the matter. Miss Chapman, the room-mate of Louise, testifies that she saw Dr. Torsey when he left the parlor, at the close of this interview; that he appeared deeply affected—had been weeping. Do these facts justify the oft-repeated charge made by Mr. Greene, that Louise was *driven* from the school, the victim of Dr. Torsey's prejudice and malice? Could a father have done more, or advised differently under the circumstances? Had Miss Greene

followed the advice of Mr. Torsey, and returned home to her parents, and been received by them as Christian parents would receive an erring child, there "would have been a future" for her.

How sad the reflection, that a child, in the hour of deepest affliction, dare not approach her parents and open her heart to them! How terrible that lack of confidence in paternal kindness and love, that should determine her to disregard the advice of her teacher and true friend, and seek death, solitary, in that dark forest, rather than meet her parents and tell them all that had transpired; invoke their counsel and aid, and, if need be, their pardon.

This is a painfully suggestive lesson to parents,—so to train and educate their children, by precept and by example, that in their severest trials they may, with unbounded confidence, seek a parent's advice, a father's home and protection.

"To me it appears that some party or parties other than herself are culpable and responsible before God, if not before human laws, for this sad and afflicting occurrence." (Mr. Greene's pamphlet, page 4.) Could the father pen those words, and make them public? Could he arraign those teachers—whose Christian character had stood the test of long years of toil and public scrutiny—upon the charge of the murder of his daughter, and not feel the question *pressed upon him*—*Are you sure that you are not of the* "party or parties who are culpable and responsible before God, if not before human laws, for this sad and afflicting occurrence"? The subject is too painful to pursue; but the father, who is charging this great crime on others, in the spirit which pervades his pamphlet, cannot reasonably feel that this important question of self-examination is unkindly suggested.

"Make friends with the teachers and with the people of God; they will strengthen you. Here I think was my fault: I tried to stand alone on the Hill, and I fell."

We ask the reader to give this closing paragraph a careful consideration, and decide to whom she referred as "the people of God." Were they her teachers, or did she refer to persons not connected with the Seminary? We are examining the last written words of this young lady. Whatever liberty the father of the deceased may have taken with this testimony in pervert-

ing its plainest meaning, we have no purpose to accomplish that would justify our following such example.

When these words were written, Louise evidently believed that her sister would continue a student at the Hill. Hence, in her letter to her class, she asks them to be kind to that sister; and hence her advice to Chestina, to "make friends with the teachers and the people of God; they will strengthen you." Louise had been a professor of religion; she knew that her teachers, Dr. Torsey, Prof. Robinson, Miss Case, Miss Robinson, Profs. Morse and Harriman, and the steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Daggett, were the leading members of the little church at Kents Hill. She had listened to Dr. Torsey and Profs. Robinson and Morse, in church and in chapel, as ministers of the gospel, and had been accustomed to meet them *all* as "the people of God." Can the candid reader doubt that she referred her sister to the *same individuals* when she used the terms "teachers," and "people of God," "they will strengthen you"? Who will strengthen you? Mr. Greene says, page 40: "She does not say she believed her teachers—her accusers and judges—to be such people. She did not mean to say that of Dr. T., I do not believe." Mr. Greene has an undoubted right to his own opinion of the teachers, and in a proper manner to express that opinion. But it is very objectionable, it is wicked, it is cruelty to the memory of his daughter to pervert and falsify her last words, written to a sister she tenderly loved, and ardently desired to *direct aright*, and make those words bear false testimony against persons *who had never*, so far as the *evidence* in this case discloses, done an intentional wrong to the deceased young lady, *who, in her last hours, spoke of them as "the people of God."*

If Miss Greene viewed her teachers, especially Dr. Torsey, in the light her father would have the public view them, on what hypothesis can we account for the fact that she was willing to leave a young sister in the charge of such wicked men and women, and *not warn* that sister of her danger? Would she in that, her last letter, have used other than the plainest language of condemnation and warning? "Could she die, and not *write her father, and tell him how she had been wronged and persecuted by those people, and implore that father to hasten at once to the rescue of that young and "much loved sister,"* before

she, too, *should fall a victim to their cruelty and malice?* She wrote no word of the kind, she gave no intimation of danger, she expressed no want of *confidence in the motives and the integrity of her teachers.* But, on the contrary, she did show that her confidence was strong and unabated, by urging her sister to go to these teachers as "*God's people,*" for strength and protection.

THE MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

Its Character, Administration and Success.

This is an Institution of a grade intermediate between an academy and a college; its course of study embracing most of the studies in the usual college course. It is a Methodist Institution, as its name imports; having been endowed and cared for mostly by persons connected with that denomination.

The whole amount thus far received by this Institution from the State, not including the balance of timber on one-half township of land, is less than \$12,000. The unsold timber above referred to is estimated by the late land agent to be worth from \$2000 to \$3000; while the donations by individuals, mostly Methodists; including recent subscriptions towards a new building, amount, at least, to \$80,000!

The school has been conducted upon the broadest principles of Christian liberality. Other religious denominations are represented in the Board of Trustees, and in the Board of Instruction.

Mr. Perley, the teacher of penmanship and book-keeping for the past twenty-three years, is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

Most of the ladies employed as teachers of instrumental music have not been Methodists,—having been employed, in several instances, in preference to Methodist ladies who applied for the place, because their qualifications were considered superior.

The students are treated with strict impartiality; all receiving equal privileges. Seldom in the history of the Institution, have any complaints of denominational favoritism been heard; and then, as the Trustees believe, without foundation.

From its commencement the Seminary has been regarded with great popular favor; and by general consent has been

considered one of the most useful institutions of learning in the country.

Its number of students has been largely in excess of any other school in the State—some terms reaching to nearly three hundred. Its numerous alumni are scattered throughout the country; many of them occupying positions of distinguished usefulness; and, so far as we know, with but few exceptions, cherishing kind feelings towards their *alma mater*.

In the year 1859, a college course for young ladies was established, which has become a useful and interesting feature of the school.

In the year 1860, a large and elegant building was erected and furnished, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. This building was designed principally as a Boarding House. In its appointments and management, the Trustees believe it to be unsurpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the country.

The following extract from an account of this Institution, published in the *Maine Farmer*, by Walter Wells, Esq., who delivered a course of normal lectures before the school in the fall of 1860, and was a boarder in the College Boarding House, is but one of many favorable notices of this establishment that might be given.

“The buildings are ample in proportions, simple in style, compact in finish, elegant in appearance and perfectly adapted to the end for which they were built.”

“The boarding arrangements are excellent; the table neatly and tastefully laid, the food simple, substantial, abundant, well prepared and properly served.”

“One half of the pupils in this school are religious persons; the atmosphere of the whole place breathes with religious influences. The like of it I have never seen before. This condition is sedulously sustained; the culture of the heart goes hand in hand with the culture of the head. I hesitate not to say that not a single Institution in the land is or can be more thoroughly deserving of the patronage, the best wishes and the friendly and substantial offices of every friend of education and religion.”

The great success of this Institution has been mainly owing to its thorough *instruction and discipline*,—*the pleasant relations*

of the students with their teachers,—its strong moral and Christian influence,—and more recently to the admirable accommodations of the Boarding House.

In these respects we believe the school has no superior.

It is very seldom that complaints against the management of the school have reached the Trustees from any source. Cases of discipline requiring expulsion or other extreme measures, (which have but rarely occurred,) so far as we have been able to judge, have been managed with great prudence and lenity.

In so large a school, offenses against order will occur, of a nature often difficult to correct. Should mistakes in administration be sometimes committed, it should not be deemed a matter of surprise.

In this respect, however, we challenge a comparison between the management of this Institution, and that of any other of similar grade in the country.

During the *twenty-four years* that Mr. Torsey has been at the head of the school, *no serious outbreak of insubordination has occurred.*

By vigilance and skill on the part of the teachers—the grand secret of successful school discipline—mischief has usually been foreseen and prevented.

Disorderly and vicious students have but little love for discipline, nor for those whose duty it is to enforce it; and the exercise of discipline often rankles in the heart of the offender for years, and in most cases gives serious offense to parents.

It would be strange if *some of the seven thousand students* who have been under the care of Mr. Torsey, should not carry with them *ill-will and resentment*; and strange if a person intent upon revenge, could not, by industrious search, gather up plenty of *anonymous censures*, from disorderly and disaffected students.

If the Trustees of the Seminary believed Mr. Torsey and others concerned in the management of the school to be guilty of the *wicked prejudice, neglect and cruelty* charged against them by Mr. Greene, it would be their duty immediately to dismiss them from their office. But in their opinion his charges against them are wholly unfounded. They are fully convinced that the unfortunate young lady was treated with great forbearance and lenity, and that her sad fate was brought upon herself by her

own act; and we think these views are in harmony with the general verdict of the public.

The Boarding House for the last three years has been under the care of Orrin Daggett, Esq., Steward, and his wife as Matron. Mr. Daggett was formerly sheriff of Franklin County, and is well known as a correct, thorough business man.

So far as we can judge, the business of this establishment has been managed in a correct and satisfactory manner.

We believe Mr. Daggett and wife to be persons of unquestionable integrity; and that their statements in this case are entitled to the utmost confidence.

Notwithstanding the persistent efforts of Mr. Greene and his confederates to damage the reputation of the school, *it has continued to prosper beyond any former period of its history.*

Its friends are now contemplating the erection of a new and elegant building, to accommodate the increasing number of students; and they trust that this Institution will continue for ages to dispense its benefits to the youth of our State and country, and to offer a "safe and pleasant home" to all who may wish to enjoy its privileges.

NOTE.

Since page 69, etc., of this book went to press, we have received a letter from Rev. S. S. Wyman, of Peru. Wishing to publish nothing but what is strictly true, we insert the following.

Under date of February 1st, 1868, a letter was addressed to Rev. S. S. Wyman, containing an extract from the circular on the above page, accompanied by the following :

“Will you have the kindness to answer the following questions ?

1. Was there not, to your knowledge, such ‘a meeting of the citizens of the town of Peru held ;’ and, if so, were you present ?

2. Did you or not communicate for publication, or issue in circular form, the document, the extracts from which I herewith send you ? Or, did you or not authorize any one to attach your name to such a document and publish it, or cause it to be published ?

3. Did you or not ever know or hear of such a meeting and document, until you saw it in print ? If so, please state the circumstances and facts in the case.

Will you have the kindness to answer the above questions by return mail ?”

The above was directed to Peru, Me. Receiving no reply, a similar letter, under date of February 13th or 14th, was addressed to him at “West Peru.” The following is the reply :

“PERU, FEB. 20th, 1868.

Dear Sir: I received your letter requesting me to answer the questions concerning the meeting in Peru. I was consulted about the propriety of such a committee, and consented to be one. I did not know when the meeting was.

Yours, in haste,

S. S. WYMAN.”

Will the reader carefully compare the above with Capt. Holmes' letter, and also the circular?

We do not understand why Mr. Wyman did not see fit to answer the questions proposed to him more fully, and also state *when* "he was consulted about the propriety of such a committee, and consented to be one."

We have learned that some others, whose names are attached to that circular, were asked if they were willing to serve on such a committee; *but they knew nothing of the "meeting" or circular until it appeared in print.*

ERRATA.

- Page 16—11th line from bottom, for “circumstances,” read circumstance.
- “ 16—4th line from bottom, for “Herriman,” read Harriman.
- “ 20—19th line from top, for “Sherborne,” read Sherburne.
- “ 24—18th line from bottom, for “1867,” read 1867.
- “ 32—11th line from top, for “affecting,” read afflicting.
- “ 50—14th line from bottom, for “Nellie,” read Mellie.
- “ 60—17th line from top, after word “consequence,” and before word
“where,” insert—who are its authors, or—.
- “ 63—9th line from bottom, for “29,” read 41.



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